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# The Times



XVIII<sup>TH</sup> YEAR.

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LOS ANGELES

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1898.

[BY STREETS AND TRAINS] 5 CENTS [AT ALL NEWS AGENCIES]

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With Dates of Events.

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TONIGHT—Billy Gallagher vs. Jimmy Trimble, 15 rounds; Ben Trimble vs. Mexican Joe, 6 rounds.  
Admission, \$1.50; Reserved Seats, \$2.00; Members, 75c.

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What could be more appropriate, what more acceptable than a fancy box of Fruit, Nuts, Figs, etc., or a box of

**Fuller's Fancy Redlands Oranges**  
to send to your Eastern friends. BEWARE of cheap oranges advertised to be just as good; but are NOT. We are sole agents in this city for Fuller's Fancy Oranges. Order your Christmas Trees from us.

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## RAISIN' CAIN.

Greeks Making War on California.

Both Sides Strip to Fight Over Zante Currants.

Tariff Victory for the Coast is not Secure.

Protest from Fresno Presented by Senator Perkins—Secretary Hay not Up in Domestic Economy—Los Angeles "War" Pension Claim.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] What California gained by the magnificent fight before the committees of Congress on the Dingley Bill in protection for raisins, citrus fruit, lumber and coal will not be lost without such a fight as has not been made on any other products. The State Department has promised that nothing final will be done in the way of reciprocity treaty with Greece, which will admit free Zante currants and citrus fruits until notification and argument has been made. In addition, the Canadian commission agreement will not contain any clause freeing from the tariff burden lumber and coal without giving weight to the argument of California men.

The Zante currants fight was inaugurated today before Secretary of State Hay by Senator Perkins. The clause in the President's message aroused him, as well as the raisin men of California, and he at once went to the department and submitted the following message from Fresno:

"We are greatly alarmed that President McKinley suggests a treaty with Greece, admitting Zante currants free. Vigorous opposition is vitally important, and we ask you for prompt action. The thousand raisin-growers look to you for help, as Zante currants compete directly with our raisins, and, if put on the free list, will ruin the raisin industry."

[Signed]  
"CALIFORNIA RAISIN-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, M. Theo Kearney, Fresno.  
"CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, J. C. Nourse.  
"HUNDRED THOUSAND CLUB, Mark Webster.  
"FRESNO FARMERS' CLUB, Alex. Gordan.  
"MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION, E. T. Mannheim."

It was explained that protection for the raisin men was one of the principal things gained for the State by the Dingley Bill, and that it could not be lost without a protest. Secretary Hay made the point that California could not compete with currants, and could not readily take in the fact that raisins took the same place in domestic economy. After an argument by Perkins, he agreed that nothing final would be done until opportunity to submit argument had been given to California men. It was also promised that the matter should be called to the attention of the President himself, and final action would depend upon his instructions.

The Canadian commission today took up another phase of the lumber and coal matters, and American members of the commission brought forward the arguments of the Coast Senator against doing away with the benefits gained by the Dingley Bill. Perkins is taking a vigorous hand in the fight, and will do all in his power to prevent the surrender of these benefits.

One of the arguments which has not been brought to bear upon the State Department in the reciprocity-treaty matter is that the same band of Greek fruit-peddlers and steamship men who have so consistently fought everything which is for the benefit of California, is now on the ground fighting for a treaty which they hope will enable them to flood the country with their improper products. President McKinley will be fully informed of the situation, and will have to decide the matter in the end.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

**Pacific Coast "War" Pensioner—Gun for Los Angeles.**

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Congressman Barlow has introduced a petition and bill for the relief of Frederick W. Mallory, which has some amusing and unusual features. Mallory was \$25,000 from the United States because he fell through the open hatch on the steamer Arizona. The vessel was lying in Seattle Harbor about to be sold to the government for use as a transport. The custodian was making an honest penny by allowing visitors to inspect the vessel at 10 cents each. Mallory was interested in the war, and as a loyal citizen was inspecting the vessel to see if it was suitable for a transport ship. He fell into the open hatch and was injured. He is a Los Angeles man, and so has

had his bill for relief brought up by Barlow. The bill is one of the first applications for a Spanish war pension by a Pacific Coast resident.

Senator Perkins today applied to the War Department for the presentation by the government of two of the brass cannon captured by Shafter at Santiago for the parks at San Francisco and Los Angeles. He wanted one for Oakland, but as the department could not find any park in the Athens of the Pacific, the Senator could not press the matter, though it is likely he would have succeeded.

The War Department has notified the California representatives that no further discharges from troops now in the Philippines will be made except on recommendation from officers. Senator Perkins had three soldiers discharged today, but the department will adhere to the rule in all cases.

**SENATOR PERKINS.**

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
WASHINGTON, (D. C.) Dec. 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Senator Perkins cannot yet bring himself around to take a pleasure in the Philippine annexation proposition. He publishes an interview in the Washington Post today wherein he reviles the Philippine weather, earthquakes, natives, and says the balance of trade in our favor with the islands amounts to very little.

## PARCELS POST TREATY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A parcels post treaty between this government and Chile was concluded today by Foster-master-General Emory Smith and Señor Vicuña, the Chilean Minister. It is still subject to ratification by the Chilean Congress.

## DAY OR REID.

**Washington Gossip Choosing One or the Other for Ambassador.**

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] There is talk here tonight that Judge Day may be made Ambassador to London. Judge Day is a poor man, but when the President offered the London post to Senator Hoar, several New York papers intimated to him that he need not put on much style. If Judge Day could live within his salary as Ambassador, he might take the place.

In spite of this story, a Cabinet member today said that Joseph H. Choate of New York would be the man named. Again, Senator Platt of New York told his friends yesterday that he was afraid he could not prevent the appointment of his arch-enemy, White-law Lord of New York as ambassador to London.

## HAWAII BILL.

**Text of the Section in It Relating to Imports.**

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The section of the Hawaii Bill prepared by the commission relating to imports, about which there is some question, is as follows:

"Imports from Hawaii into the United States shall be that imported from any of the Hawaiian Islands, into any State or any other Territory of the United States, of any durable articles not the growth, product or manufacture of said islands, and imported into them after July 7, 1898, and before this act takes effect, shall pay the same duties that are imposed upon the same articles when imported into the United States from any foreign country."

## NO LEGISLATION YESTERDAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Hawaiian subject did not come up today before the House Committee on Territories, as was expected, owing to the absence from the city of Chairman Knox.

Messrs. Low and Messick, members of the committee, said no plans had been formed as to the course of legislation, and it was a surprise to the committee to get charge of this important measure. Representative Hitt, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and a member of the Hawaiian Commission, will continue to exercise considerable influence over the course of the bill before the House. It is his desire to have the bill passed at the earliest possible moment, even before the holidays if an opportunity offers.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

**Members Think the Outlook for a Treaty is Good.**

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Anglo-American Commission has been organized to rearrange its sessions, making them from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. daily, in order to permit Senators Fairbanks and Faulkner and Representative Dingley to attend to their duties. After today's session it was stated that the outlook for concluding a treaty was fairly good, although it was not yet certain that such a result could be brought about. If a treaty is made, the expectation is that it will be concluded before the holidays. The subjects at present under consideration, it is stated, include reciprocity and the fisheries, and while the commissioners are quite guarded, the idea is conveyed that reciprocity presents the most serious problems for solution before the way is clear to a treaty.

## PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

**Brig.-Gens. Henry and Wood and Navy Officers.**

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The President today sent these nominations to the Senate: To be major-generals: Brig.-Gen. Guy V. Henry, U.S.A.; Brig.-Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

The nominations today include the officers of the navy advanced for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle, among them being Rear-Admirals Sampson and Schley, and officers who fought in the Spanish war.

## NEED OUR AID.

The Filipinos Cannot Go it Alone.

Strong American Protectorate Now is Favored.

California Troops Have Reached the Island.

No Joint Session Held at Paris Yesterday—Dons Still Busy Translating the Last Note of the Americans.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

MANILA, Dec. 7.—[By Asiatic Cable.] The native press continues to advocate independence and reimbursement to the United States of the amount to be paid Spain for the Philippines. The independence thinks this course the only just one. It insists that the Filipinos have aided the Americans solely because they believed the latter were fighting for independence. The paper quotes liberally from President McKinley's last speech in Chicago to support its contention that the Americans are pledged to give the Filipinos independence.

Aguinaldo and his principal advisers fully recognize the importance of a strong protectorate in some form. One of the latter has even ventured the assertion that if the Filipinos were granted independence in accordance with the demand of the leaders, the United States would be asked to establish a protectorate, as otherwise the Philippines must sooner or later become the prey of a less liberal-minded country.

This statement is borne out by the attitude of the better class of Filipinos in the vicinity of Manila. The numerous stories as to hostility felt and displayed on their part toward the Americans are without foundation. The United States authorities expect, on the part of the natives, a peaceful acceptance of the inevitable.

The United States transport *Neptune*, headed by Miller and staff and the First Battalion Twentieth Kansas Regiment, with the Wyoming Light Battery, which left San Francisco November 8, arrived today, closely following the City of Puebla, which arrived yesterday with Lieut.-Col. Childers, twenty-five companies of the First Tennessee, Troop A of the Nevada Volunteer Cavalry, a detachment of recruits for the Twenty-third Infantry, and a detachment for the California Heavy Artillery. To provide for the accommodation of these newcomers the Hawaiian Islands, she is 196 feet over all, 150 feet on the water line, 44½ feet beam, with a depth of nearly twenty feet and a displacement of 815 tons on eleven feet mean draught.

## BRITISH EDITORIALS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Times this morning, protesting editorially against Secretary Gage's exclusive maritime policy and expressing a hope that Congress will not endorse it, says: "We regard with the heartiest feelings of

sympathy and with but a tinge of jealousy, the development of the imperial spirit in the United States, but it must not be supposed that we are prepared to approve the adoption of an exclusive policy in regions in whose destinies we might have claimed a voice."

The Daily News, which takes it for granted that Secretary Gage's "protectionist maritime policy" will be adopted and applied to Cuba and the Philippines, says: "His arguments are fallacious, since the era of British supremacy in the world's carrying trade commenced abolition of the navigation laws of 1849. We have no right to complain, no ground for alarm, but the idea that the removal of Spanish rule from Cuba and the Philippines is to open fresh and unrestricted channels to British commerce will not survive a perusal of Mr. Gage's report. Politically, as Lord Salisbury says, we may gain by America's influence in China seas. Commercially, we shall be much where we were and must take care of ourselves as we did before."

## NO JOINT SESSION.

**Dons Still Busy Translating Americans' Answer.**

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

PARIS, Dec. 7.—[By Atlantic Cable.] There was no joint session of the peace commissions today, as the Spaniards are still occupied in translating the Americans' answer to their proposals in regard to the status of Spanish subjects in the annexed territories. As called last evening, the eight principal articles of the treaty are settled, and all that remains for the commissions to attend to is the settlement of the minor points of the treaty. The latter will probably be signed on Saturday next, for the Spaniards are as anxious as the Americans to finish the work on hand. Secretary Ojeda of the Spanish commission, said today:

"It is very painful for us to remain here haggling over details, since the main points have been settled, and we have been obliged to relinquish our colonies. All the work will be finished this week. The commercial treaty between the United States and Spain will be negotiated on the re-establishment of diplomatic relations, and the question of the Spanish ships and products in Cuba and Porto Rico will be included therein."

## ENGLISH PAPERS GLOOMY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The afternoon papers take a gloomy view of Secretary Gage's report. The Westminster Gazette's remarks on the subject is a fair example of the comment indulged in. It says: "Secretary Gage's programme, if carried out, will be a real disappointment to Great Britain for it cuts away the practical grounds for cooperation in colonial enterprise between the two countries where territory has been annexed, and limits any joint effort in Cuba and the Philippines, where the American status is undetermined."

## Survey Steamer Launched.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The United States survey steamer *Pathfinder* was launched from the Nixon shipyard in Elizabeth, N. J., today. Miss Ruth W. Crandon, niece of Secretary of Treasury Gage, christened the vessel. The *Pathfinder* will be the largest vessel ever employed in the survey of the coast, and was designed especially for surveys and explorations along the Alaskan Islands. She is 196 feet over all, 150 feet on the water line, 44½ feet beam, with a depth of nearly twenty feet and a displacement of 815 tons on eleven feet mean draught.

## Troops Ordered to Panama.

PEORIA (Ill.) Dec. 7.—Co. L, I.N.G., has been ordered to prepare for active service at Panama.

## Points of the News in Today's Times.

[THE BUDGET—This morning's fresh telegraphic budget, received since dark last night, includes the principal Associated Press (or night) reports many exclusive Times dispatches, including a New York budget from our special correspondent, making about 17 columns. In addition is a day report, of about 11 columns—the whole making a mass of wired news aggregating the large volume of 28 columns. A summary of both telegraphic and local news follows:]

## The City—Pages 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14.

Disastrous fire destroys the Standard Oil Company's tanks. ...Mysterious disappearance of R. A. Rose. ...Appointment by the Supervisors. ...New trial granted to L. Tupper. ...Important progress in the water arbitration. ...Train robbers sentenced. ...Chamber of Commerce declares that Zante currants are raisins. ...Hose contract let in five equal parts. ...Monthly report of the Health Department. ...Meat Inspector condemns bad beef. ...Banquet to county officers-elect. ...Santa Fé collision. ...An aged woman burned to death. ...Mrs. Gross, accused of complicity in the Hancock murders, is released. ...Southern California—Page 13. Pasadena police hunting for lost boys. ...Alleged brutality to animals in Orange county. ...Salt making at Redondo. ...Slower speed on electric cars in Santa Monica. ...Rain and heavy wind at Santa Barbara. ...Hotel in San Diego county destroyed by an incendiary fire. ...Tennis tournament at Claremont. ...Liquor case on trial at Redlands. By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3. President of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies resigns. ...Gen. Kitchener starts for the Sudan. ...No joint session. ...Dons busy translating. ...English papers' gloom. ...Dowager Empress of China is real mad. ...Scheme for Kingston Harbor. ...Cuban celebration. ...Dons and the message. ...Havana somewhat mixed. Financial and Commercial—Page 12. Live stock at Chicago and Kansas City. ...Oil transactions. ...Liverpool grain. ...Copper and lead. ...London financial market. ...Shares and money at New York. ...Drafts and silver. ...Grain movements. ...Boston stocks and bonds. ...Bond list. ...Boston wool market.

## Pacific Coast—Page 5.

Five men terribly injured at Bakersfield—One will probably die. ...Supervisors' convention at Sacramento. ...Murderer Oppenheimer's trial set. ...Fresno planting game birds. ...Second venire in the Botkin case. ...Fitzgerald's daughter saved from drowning. ...Postoffice at Clifton robbed. ...Dawson killed on their rails. ...Mafia agent killed in San Francisco. ...McMillan will contest. ...San Jose Mercury sold. ...Four insane commitments among "Mammy" Williams' followers. ...Inaugural ball attendants must be respectable. ...Brands trial progresses. ...Earthquake at Oakland. General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. British Ambassador's action in the Nicaragua Canal matter. ...Senate keeping Hawaii at long range—Hoar attacks the President—Anti-Scalping Bill passed. ...John Sherman's views. ...Grover talks. ...Capt. Whiting's report. ...Sharkey's reply to Corbett. ...Army Reorganization Bill. ...Promised scrap over currants. ...Nicaragua Canal Bill. ...Anti-saloons. ...Anglo-American Commission. ...Navigation statistics in Chamberlain's report. ...Edward Dilling charged with Elliott Duckworth's death. ...Non-partisan W. C. T. U. ...Tennessee boy commits murder and suicide. ...Cuban notes. ...Relief for our boys. ...Philadelphia bank officials arraigned. ...St. Louis railways bought. ...Papers signed. ...Banker Ferris found dead. ...Presidential nominations. ...Tenement house burns in St. Louis. ...Text of the import section of the Hawaii Bill. ...Urgency deficiency fund distribution. ...Frank Lappen located. ...Ruñ on St. Joe bank. ...Seven regiments to relieve the volunteers at Manila. ...Washington gossip. ...Atlanta peace jubilee. ...Griggs's report.

## PUSH IT AWAY.

Senate Keeping Hawaii at Long Range.

Hoar of Massachusetts Attacking President McKinley.

Thinks the Colonial Policy Will Wreck the Country.

**Amendment to the Nicaragua Canal Bill—Increase of the Army—The Anti-Scalping Bill Passed—Brass Gun for Los Angeles.**

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) Dec. 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Unexpectedly strong opposition to immediate Hawaiian legislation came out in both Senate and House today. In the Senate, the opposition was particularly strong, and did not seem to be confined to those Senators who are habitually found at cross-purposes with the administration. Several Republican Senators are strongly averse to early action looking toward making Hawaii a Territory of the United States, with a delegate in the House of Representatives and with the possibility of ultimate statehood.

The most violent outbreak against Hawaiian legislation came from Senator Hoar, who, in executive session, caused considerable excitement by a speech which amounted to an attack upon President McKinley for the appointment of such Senators as members of the commission to formulate a government for Hawaii. Mr. Hoar's remarks contained more bitterness than has been or ever will be reported. He declared, in effect, by appointing Senators members of this and the Peace Commission, the President practically made tools of such Senators to do his wishes and bidding.

This attack, following Senator Hoar's recent public declaration that if the Philippines were annexed the downfall of the republic will date from the administration of William McKinley, places the Massachusetts Senator outside the following of the President. It is yet too early to predict what the outcome of the opposition to Hawaiian legislation will be. There is much talk of putting the whole subject over until the next Congress, and attempting to devise some means whereby Hawaii may become a colony or insular possession, along with other recently acquired territory. Certainly there will be a very bitter fight against giving Hawaii a Territorial form of government, although the administration can do as it sees fit, push the matter through to a victorious ending. But President McKinley's friends will ask him not to do this.

## NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

**Amended to Provide for an Issuance of Bonds.**

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—As a result of the meeting of the senate committee on the Nicaragua Canal today, Senator Morgan gave notice of an amendment to the Nicaragua Canal Bill authorizing the immediate issuance, with a guarantee by the government, of \$5,000,000 worth of bonds for the redemption of all outstanding stock except that held by the government of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and the cancellation of all obligations. He submitted at the same time a report upon the situation with reference to the canal, dealing exclusively with the fact that the government of Nicaragua granted a concession to construct a canal to another company than the Maritime Canal Company.

He denounced this transaction in severe terms, upholding the rights of the Maritime Company for the present and for an extension of its concession for ten years more. The report arraigned the conduct of the republic of Nicaragua, as well as that of the American citizens securing the new concession, in most severe terms, attributing the cause of Nicaragua to jealousy of Costa Rica and that of the concessionaires to obstruct a great national policy in selling out to a transcontinental railroad company for the defeat of a supposed competitor.

The committee adduces as a justification of the new report the seriousness of the situation, saying on this point: "The serious consequences likely to result to the United States from the unprecedented and unwarranted action of the late government of Nicaragua and the evident purpose to force our government into payment of a large sum as compensation for the future consent of the republic of the United States of Central America to the creation of a maritime canal through the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, requires the committee to present the grounds on which it insists that this proceeding is without any support in law, justice or equity, and that it violates the hitherto cordial relations of the United States with Nicaragua."

It is asserted that, in view of the fact that Nicaragua had made the concession, it was her duty to obtain a concession from the Costa Rican government when the claims of that country are established; but, instead of that, it is pointed out that Nicaragua made a formal threat to renounce its concession if any concession was obtained from Costa Rica. "Thus," the committee concludes, "by conduct equivalent to main force, Nicaragua prevented progress in the work on the canal and put a cloud upon the credit of the company of execution

## NEWS SINCE MIDNIGHT.

[Under this heading are printed the very latest exclusive dispatches, being the cream of the news in the New York morning newspapers of today, which is wired from that city by the Times' special New York correspondent about 5 a.m. reaching Los Angeles about 2 a.m.]

## NOSE OUT OF JOINT.

## GREAT BRITAIN DUMPS AGAINST THE CANAL POLICY.

Alarms Looking for Trouble Between the Two Countries—The United States Can Abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, if Not Arbitrated.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] As has been indicated in these dispatches without question, the canal project, England has at last taken a positive step in protest against the United States alone building the Nicaragua Canal. Yesterday at Washington Sir Julian Pauncefote called upon Secretary Hay and laid before him the British side of the case as they find it in the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, and protested that exclusive control of the canal by the United States would be a violation of that convention. As the State Department holds that Great Britain cannot interfere with this government's declared intention of building the Nicaragua Canal, there is no doubt that Sir Julian was formally notified of this country's attitude.

Some alarmists assume to believe that the British position in this matter portends serious friction between the United States and Great Britain. The British Ambassador's sturdy front lends peculiar interest to the subject. Should British opposition continue beyond the ordinary limits of diplomatic insistence, the Senate may abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Here is an authoritative statement as to the State Department's position:

The United States has two defenses against any assertion or exercise of interference, friendly or otherwise, by Great Britain. First, the United States can immediately annul the treaty; second, under the treaty the United States can do anything she proposes to do without violating any of its terms, although, further, the treaty has been abrogated by Great Britain's own acts.

One of the highest officials in the department said last night that the best plan to pursue would be for the Senate to annul the treaty, thus putting beyond all question the right of the United States to erect and maintain fortifications at either end of the canal. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty seeks to deny this right to both Great Britain and the United States.

Meanwhile word comes from London this morning that England is determined not to waive her rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. A leading official having the closest relations with the Central American republics and the British Foreign Office, is quoted as saying that communications are proceeding between the Foreign Office and Secretary Hay on British claims. The point of the demand is neutrality, or a joint control of the Nicaragua Canal, with equal rights in peace and war.

British merchants trading with Central American ports have for some time been in correspondence with the Foreign Office pointing out the paramount importance of the interoceanic canal to British trade, and the necessity of preventing the United States from having power to control the tariff or impose charges unfavorable to them, which, they maintain, would be assuredly done if the United States has the sole management. Besides the neutrality of the canal, the British Foreign Office will demand that the United States shall undertake not to fortify the entrances to the canal.

## NEWS FROM PANAMA.

Another piece of canal news comes this morning from Panama. It is stated there, on the very highest authority, that the statement from Washington to the effect that an explosion of time has been refused to the new canal company in which to construct the canal is absolutely false. A dispatch from Bogotá was received at Panama yesterday, saying the canal bill has passed a second reading, but the Congress having been called in extraordinary session for only twenty days, which time has already expired, the measure was laid over. Another dispatch states that in view of the paramount importance of the question, the President of Colombia will again convene Congress to deal with the canal bill, when it is said, it is almost certain that an extension of time will be granted.

## AGONIZING FROTH.

The disposition of Philippine insurgents shown in the report from Paris that Agoncillo, the envoy of Aguinaldo, before leaving Paris, opened communication with Madrid in which he let it be known that he was inimical to American occupation of the Philippines. He also called Agoncillo to the hands of the Americans.

## NEW YORK AT HAVANA.

The cruiser New York passed Moro Castle, Havana, late yesterday afternoon. At Punta and along the wharves huge crowds gathered to witness the arrival of the first armorclad of our navy enter the harbor since the Maine was destroyed. There was no demonstration. A rather sullen and silent demeanor marked the conduct of the people who saw the cruiser enter and take her place near the anchorage of the Mascotte. She fired a salute to the port, which was answered by Canabana. Then she saluted the Spanish admiral's pennant, which was answered from the Alphonso XII. Admiral Manterola sent an aide aboard,

and the ordinary courtesies were exchanged.

## THE PEACE TREATY.

It was stated on authority at Paris last night that it was highly probable that the treaty of peace would consist of only ten articles. The proposal of the Spaniards that an international commission, composed of two Englishmen, two Frenchmen, one American and one Spaniard, half of the commission to be chosen by either nation, with a German arbitrator in case of disagreement, be appointed to investigate the Maine disaster was absolutely refused. The Spaniards are not pleased at President McKinley's references to the Maine in the message, considering them inopportune and discourteous.

## QUAKES IN CUBA.

There were three heavy earthquakes at Santiago, Cuba, and all along the coast of the island yesterday. They were accompanied by the deep boom and rumble that sounded like a discharge of artillery. This was followed by a shaking of the earth which caused the rafters to rattle and walls to tremble; displaced the heavy tiles on the roofs of the houses and smashed the crockeryware. The first shock lasted five seconds. The second and third shocks were not so violent and were not accompanied by rumbling. They lasted ten and eleven seconds respectively. People were badly frightened many of them running into the streets in their night clothes. The oldest residents say the first shock was the severest that has occurred in years.

## PERU FOR ARBITRATION.

A Lima dispatch to the Herald states the Peruvian government is studying the project of a new treaty with the United States, the principal novelty of which provides arbitration on all questions that may arise.

## WAIL FROM BREWERS.

A strong wail came from the brewers of the South yesterday against the growing use of California wines instead of beer, particularly in New Orleans. The "kick" was made at a meeting in New York of the brewers of the United States to protest against the \$1-a-barrel war tax on beer, which, it is claimed, is ruinous to beer-making and consumption. A. G. Richs of New Orleans submitted figures which show a concentration among brewers, by showing the great falling off in beer sales in Louisiana, on account of the tax. This handicap to the beer industry, he said, brought in a lot of cheap California wines. The moment it was possible to do this in Louisiana at anything like a competing price, he said, the brewers are gone, because the people of that State are largely wine-drinkers.

For five months in 1897, Richs said, California wine was sold in Louisiana, while this year the sales of wine had reached 48,240 barrels of fifty-one gallons each. Most of the wine sold in bulk, and much of it had been re-bottled in pitchers, cans and cups at the rate of five cents a quart, with a chunk of ice thrown in, thus avoiding all taxation.

The New Orleans gentleman saw ultimate complete paralyzation of the beer industry in Louisiana, which, by this time, the imports for the first six months of this year were spreading all through the Mississippi Valley and into Texas.

## C. E. HARRINGTON.

## TRADE WITH CHINA.

## Consul-General Soves at Chee-Foo Points With Pride.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—With a good deal of pride, Consul-General Soves, at Chee-Foo, calls the attention of the State Department to the phenomenal strides made by American trade in that section of China in the past year. He says that when the books for 1898 are closed, the value of American merchandise imported there will lead all others. It will possibly equal, if not exceed, the values for all of Europe. The imports for the first six months of this year were \$1,333,333, which was almost as large as the value of the imports of flour for the whole year preceding. American goods also made its first appearance as an article of import, which the Consul regards as remarkable. In the case of flour, the imports for the first six months of this year exceeded those of the entire years of 1893 and 1894, and the imports of all goods in 1897 were four times as large as they were in 1892.

The value of imports into Chee-Foo in 1897, specified as American, were almost ten times greater than those specified as from Great Britain. The Consul points to the interesting fact that the value of the American imports in the single port of Chee-Foo exceeds the entire value of our exports to any one of forty-one separate countries, which, when including the rest of the Chinese empire, including Peru, Dutch East Indies, Portugal and Switzerland, and in the Consul's opinion not more than twenty of the eighty-six political divisions of the world's commerce would show a greater value of our exports than this Chinese port of Chee-Foo.

He said, it is also true that the value of American exports to three North China ports, Tien-Tsin, Niu-Chwang and Chee-Foo last year exceeded our combined sales to all the Central American states, while we sold more cotton goods in Chee-Foo than we sold in all Europe.

## NOISY SCENES.

President of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies Resigns. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] BUDAPEST, Dec. 7.—[By Atlantic Cable.] In the lower house of the Hungarian Diet today some noisy scenes occurred. The letter of Dr. Salgaly, president of the Chamber of Deputies, announcing his resignation, foreshadowed yesterday was read, and Dr. L. Lang, one of the vice-presidents, whose determination to resign was announced at the same time, personally announced his resignation. Francis Kossuth, in behalf of his party, and Palonyi, for the independents, proposed that no cognizance be taken of Dr. Salgaly's resignation, whereupon the uproar made his remarks inaudible. When he could make himself heard, the Premier denied that the government desired Dr. Salgaly to make use of the rules of the house

that could not be otherwise than disastrous.

The committee contends that the circumstances of the concession point to the fact that the concession provides for a charter to be granted to the United States.

"In this attitude," the committee continues, "the duties and responsibilities of Nicaragua are very high, if they do not even rise to the dignity of solemn pledges and consequent sovereign responsibilities to the United States, whose intervention is sought in the chartering of the corporation."

It is then set forth that Costa Rica's interests in the canal are as great as those of Nicaragua, "and it follows that the action of both republics is essential to the assertion of the right of the United States to the concession. If Nicaragua claims that the concession it has granted is forfeited, Costa Rica has the equal right to assert that it is not forfeited."

It is then set forth that the United States is a party to the measure building the canal at the instance of both Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and it is claimed that the consent of this country is also necessary to any proceeding on the part of Costa Rica looking to the forfeiture of the concession.

"Nicaragua," the committee asserts, "cannot repeat an act to the Congress which dedicates the canal and its concessionary incidents to a corporation chartered for such great purpose." Attention is then called to the fact that the concession provides for the submission of any dispute to arbitration, and it is claimed that the provision operates to prevent any arbitrary action on the part of Nicaragua.

Dwelling upon Nicaragua's course in the matter, the committee says: "How this unexampled condition is to be dealt with otherwise than by an express and determined attitude on the part of the United States, is a question that carries with it the danger of serious embroilment in the near future. If Nicaragua is not held to the performance of her agreement, years will elapse and many dangers will be encountered before even a start can be made toward the construction of a canal."

## CONGRESS REVIEW.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—No business was transacted by the Senate today in open session. A few minutes after the Senate convened it went into executive session. At 2:15 o'clock business in open session was resumed, the deaths of Representative Northway of Ohio and Love of Mississippi were announced, and the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to their memories.

The House today passed the anti-Ticket-Scalping Bill by a vote of 119 to 101. This action is the culmination of a ten years' struggle on the part of the railroads to put an end to the business of ticket-scalping. The Interstate Commerce Commission's report on the subject of 1888, and it has been before Congress ever since, in one form or another. During the last session, extensive hearings were given both to the representatives of the railroads and the scalpers, and Mr. Sherman of New York secured 174 pledges for the measure. It was, however, deemed advisable to bring the measure before the present session. The debate today lasted four hours, and was spirited upon both sides. None of the amendments offered were adopted, and the bill passed as reported by the committee.

## FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

## CLOSING SESSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—SENATE.—At the opening of the Senate session today, Mr. Hawley of Connecticut, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, introduced a bill for the reorganization of the regular army.

Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts secured the adoption of a resolution that a committee of seven Senators be appointed to whom shall be referred that part of the President's message which relates to the celebration of the centennial of the city of Washington as the capital of the United States.

At 12:16 p.m., on motion of Mr. Lodge, the Senate went into executive session.

## IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Senate had a long debate in executive session today upon the subject of confirmation of the Hawaiian commissioners. The debate was started by Senator Hoar, who made a vigorous protest against the practice of appointing Senators upon such a commission.

The Senators who were appointed acted under the direction and became the duly authorized agents of the President, to carry out his wishes. Mr. Hoar became of their functions as Senators, he asked, when the report they make, as in the case of the Hawaiian commission, came before the Senate, a coordinate branch of the government?

In the case of the joint high commission now convened at Paris, with Great Britain, and the Peace Commission in Paris, there was the same objection, but applied with greater force. Senators should be appointed, he said, because their acts as commissioners were to be passed upon by themselves as Senators, a very reprehensible procedure, he said, and Mr. Hoar. He intimated that Senators acting for the President as a commission, which, in dealing with a foreign country, had to act as body, might be placed in the position of supporting a cause which they, as Senators, were to reject.

The method of appointing Senators on commissions was defended by Senators Morrell and Platt of Connecticut, who claimed that there was nothing inconsistent in doing so. The debate then became somewhat general, and the constitutional prerogatives of the President and the rights of the Senate were discussed at length upon the legal and technical phase of the subject.

Other speakers in the controversy were Senators Chandler of New York, in opposition to the free exercise by the President of the power to appoint Senators to other positions. They pointed out that there was a law on the statute books inhibiting citizens from holding two offices with pay at the same time, and insisted that the appointments were contrary to the spirit of American institutions.

Senator Aldrich was among those who contended for the right of the President to call into the service of the country the talents of Senators and members of Congress in other lines than those which their offices indicated. The contention on this side was to the effect that the practice was an old one, and the advocates cited a Supreme Court decision to show that two offices might be held by the same person in cases where the services did not conflict.

Senator Aldrich made the point that the position of the commissioners in such duties as those of the Hawaiian Commission and the Paris Peace Commission was not inconsistent with the performance of Senatorial duties. Those positions were, he said, not offices in the usual interpretation of the word, and to prevent the President's calling for their services for such work

was to often deprive him of the best assistance available in special cases like those in which Senators Morgan, Cullem, Davis, Frye and others were engaged.

Senator Vest was among those who attacked the practice of appointing Senators to the place of commissioners. These Senators were often called upon to pass upon their own acts.

All Senators making speeches, especially those who were appointed personally attacking any Senator occupying the position of commissioner.

After two and a half hours of discussion, the question was referred to the Judiciary Committee for instructions to investigate and report upon the nomination of the commissioners.

## IN MEMORIAM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—At 2:15 p.m., the Senate resumed business in open session. Communications were received from the House of Representatives announcing the death during the recess of Representative Stephen A. Northway of Ohio, and the death of William F. Love of Mississippi. On motion of Mr. Foraker of Ohio, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate at 2:20 p.m., adjourned.

## HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—HOUSE.—The bill to carry into effect the recommendations of the International American conference by the incorporation of the International American Bank in the last session had been made a special order for today, but in the absence of Mr. Hill of Connecticut, who had charge of the measure, Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, without delay, he delayed at length, and it was so ordered. The resignation of Warren B. Hooker of New York, who has accepted the Judgeship in New York, was laid before the House.

Mr. Payne of New York asked unanimous consent to consider the Senate bill to amend the laws relating to the American seamen, but Mr. Hepburn of Iowa demanded the regular order. This was the call of committees. The first committee called was the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and Mr. Hepburn called up the Anti-Scalping Bill. Mr. Hale of Illinois said there was opposition to the measure.

Mr. Adamson (Dem.) of Georgia, who made the minority report, was absent. Mr. Bland (Dem.) of Missouri said he had raised the matter in consideration, but the Speaker announced that it was too late. Mr. Bland said that an important bill like this should be debated at length, and he objected to the offer of an hour on a side.

All efforts to effect an agreement as to time failed, and Mr. Hepburn thereupon recognized for an hour to Mr. Sherman (Rep.) of New York, who explained that the bill was very similar to the one passed by the House during the last Congress. The changes were mainly restrictive upon corporations.

## BILL IS PASSED.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The bill required the carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act to provide each authorized to sell tickets with a certificate, and make it unlawful for an officer or such carrier to supply tickets to any but authorized agents. It made violation of these provisions a misdemeanor, and provided for the redemption of unused or partially-used tickets, and provided penalties for forging or altering tickets. Mr. Sherman said this legislation had been repeatedly recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission, that it had the support of newspapers, all commercial bodies, and that over three thousand petitions in its favor had been presented to the House during the present Congress. The business communities had come to look upon ticket brokerage business as illegal. The amount of fraud practiced, if known, would settle any one unfamiliar with the facts.

Mr. Brundage (Dem.) of Arkansas offered as an amendment a proviso to the effect that any act should not apply to tickets that are issued by any railroad or other common carrier for the purpose of being transferred.

It was opposed by Messrs. Little (Dem.) of Missouri, Bodine (Dem.) of Missouri, Bartlett (Dem.) of Georgia, and Gillett (Rep.) of Massachusetts. The latter said that all the country's decisions thus far had been in the direction of the unconstitutionality of the proposed law. He said scalpers could not do business if the railroads did not supply them with tickets.

Mr. Marsh (Rep.) of Illinois and Mr. Connell (Rep.) of Illinois opposed the bill in a vigorous manner.

Mr. Hepburn in charge of the bill, replied to its critics. It was not designed to stifle competition. On a rising vote the Brundage amendment was defeated by 70 to 88. The vote was then taken by yeas and nays. The amendment was defeated by 101 to 122. The vote then returned on Mr. Corliss's amendment. It was also defeated, by 70 to 88.

Mr. Adams (Dem.) of Georgia, Mr. Gaines (Dem.) of Tennessee and Mr. Todd (Rep.) of Michigan opposed the bill. The latter made a vigorous onslaught upon the railroads, after which the bill was placed upon its passage.

The bill was passed by 119 to 101, the announcement of the result being received with applause. Then, at 4:35 p.m. the House adjourned.

## NATIONAL GUARD BILL.

## [A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Col. Marsh, chairman of the Committee on Militia, is determined to look after the interests of the national guard, and will in the near future either take the bill which he introduced in the last session for the reorganization of the national guard, or draft a new one which will conform with the changes to be made in the national guard. He says that his bill meets all the exigencies of the occasion, but before the bill is taken up, he prefers to wait until the meeting of December 10th at Milwaukee of those who are interested in the welfare of the national guard, to learn if they have any suggestions to make, and also to wait until Congress has provided for an increase in the regular army. Col. Marsh is a firm believer in the proposition that the militia should be organized on the same basis as the army, so as to avoid in the future any mistakes and drawbacks which have met with during the war just ended.

## HAY CONFIRMED.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Senate, in executive session today, confirmed the appointment of Hon. John Hay as Secretary of State.

## TWELFTH CENSUS BILL.

## [A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—As soon as Representative Hopkins was able to find a committee room he will call a meeting of the Census Committee to draft a bill providing for the taking of the twelfth census. The scope of the next census will not be so extensive as the last one, and it is the intention of the Illinois member to frame a bill which will provide that the result of the public dry statistics be made after the gathering of the information has been concluded, and not have the reports issued every three months or so, for a period of eight or ten years, as has been the case in the past.

The collectors will not go into as many dry states as has heretofore been the case, as it is believed that the field is covered by the Bureau of Sta-

tics of the Treasury Department. Much of the work which was performed by the last census takers has been duplicated by that bureau, and as it was a useless waste of labor and money it will be avoided in the future. The measure which will be framed by this committee will, in all probability, provide for a permanent census bureau.

## ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

## A Different Measure from That of Gen. Miles.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Representative Hull, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, today introduced a bill increasing the regular army to approximately 100,000 men. The bill was framed at the War Department, and has the approval of the Secretary of War. It is not the bill framed by Gen. Miles, as this measure has not the high rank proposed by the Miles bill, and some of the appointments are given to officers of volunteer rank from civil life. It provides for a lieutenant-general, and what is considered a sufficient increase of major-generals and brigadier-generals to command an army of 100,000 men, scattered from Porto Rico to Manila. The artillery arm is reorganized, separating them into coast and field artillery, but promotion to be seniority in the whole army. A decrease of the enlisted men is made, also that the army may be increased by recruits in case of war to full strength.

The cavalry is increased two regiments, the infantry five. The enlisted strength of an infantry company is not to exceed 125, so that in the whole new regiments would have to be formed, all of which would be volunteers, but the regular army would make a substantial first line. The bill provides for the three-battalion formation. The staff corps are increased about 40 per cent, and the medical department is increased by the addition of a large number of surgeons and assistant surgeons. All officers and men serving in the sub-tropical countries are to have an increase of 25 per cent in pay. Under the immediate control of the President, inhabitants of the new companies may be enlisted in the regular army, and the bill gives a total of fourteen regiments of artillery, twelve of cavalry and thirty of infantry.

Chairman Hull's bill is cast on entirely different lines from Gen. Miles' bill, so that detailed comparison is difficult. The Miles bill is based on the theory of one soldier for every 100 population, while the Hull bill is based on the idea of a total force of 100,000, the bill being constructed so as to reach that total. Gen. Miles' bill is based on a general and for two lieutenant-generals, while the Hull bill makes no provision for a general, and but for one lieutenant-general.

The regimental organization of the artillery arm is discontinued, and that member is designated as the corps of artillery. The division of the coast and field artillery is similar to the Miles bill, but more elaborate in detail. The Atlantic division of the coast artillery is to be stationed at the Atlantic and the Gulf seaboard and the great lakes, "and shall ultimately include the coast line of the West Indian possessions of the United States in the Pacific division." The Pacific division is defined to include the Pacific seaboard, and shall ultimately include the coast line of the various possessions of the United States in the Pacific Ocean.

The corps of artillery embraces 144 batteries of coast artillery and twenty-four field batteries. Each regiment of infantry consists of twelve companies, organized into thirty-seven battalions of four companies each.

## PERKINS AND RAISINS.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Perkins today called a White House, and, on behalf of the California delegation in Congress, presented to the President a number of remonstrances against this country entering into any reciprocal arrangements with Greece whereby currency would be supplied admitted free or at a rate less than at present, coming, as they do, into direct competition with the California product.

## DEMOCRATIC HOUSE CAUCUS.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Although efforts have been made to abandon the Democratic House caucus set for next Saturday night, in order to avoid possible friction, it was stated definitely today by Democratic leaders that the caucus would be held, but that its work would be confined to determining how far caucus action bound individuals, members of the caucus in no purpose, it is said, to go into questions of general party policy.

## URGENT DEFICIENCY.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives said today that the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, which comes up tomorrow, would be held in abeyance until a concerted discussion of the war. Representative Sayers of Texas, the ranking Democratic member of the Appropriations Committee, said he designed to frame the bill, and will help to pass it. Representative Bailey says any discussion on the conduct of the war would come properly come later on the proposition to increase the regular army.

## RIVERS AND HARBORS.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—At a meeting of the River and Harbor Committee today, Representative Theodore E. Burton of Cleveland was elected chairman to succeed Mr. Nelson of New York, who recently resigned from Congress to accept a judgeship.

The committee will direct its chief attention to the question of maintenance of work, already commenced or under way, which may be seriously injured by lack of attention. In addition to this they will take up several of the more important new projects which have been recommended, and will introduce a river and harbor bill at this session of Congress.

## EXTENDING NAVIGATION LAWS.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Elkins today introduced bills extending the laws of the United States relating to the Hawaiian Islands and to Porto Rico, Honolulu, and the Samoan Islands, and the bill to extend the laws of the United States relating to the Hawaiian Islands and to Porto Rico, Honolulu, and the Samoan Islands, and the bill to extend the laws of the United States relating to the Hawaiian Islands and to Porto Rico, Honolulu, and the Samoan Islands.

## NOT AN ATTRACTION.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency was to have held its first meeting today, but no quorum appeared.

## Boy Commits Murder and Suicide.

## CLARKESVILLE (Tenn.) Dec. 7.

CLARKESVILLE (Tenn.) Dec. 7.—A boy named A. D. Bryant of McKenzie was shot today in the back of the head three times and almost instantly killed, while seated in the telegraph office there. The murderer was a boy named Hugh McCall. McCall fled to his home and committed suicide by taking morphine. The cause alleged for the murder was that Bryant arrested McCall last Saturday for drunkenness and city law violation.



## BEST GOLF LINKS—

THE OREGON GOLF LINKS having Grass Greens in the State.

## Fishing:

The following catch was made off hotel, December 7:

HALIBUT.....	70
SPANISH MACKEREL.....	5
SAND DARTS.....	95
YELLOW TAIL.....	8
LOBSTER.....	8
HELLBENDER.....	5180

E. S. BABCOCK, Manager.

Reduced summer rates now in effect.

Inquire of H. E. Norcross, at CORONADO AGENCY, Second and Spring Streets, Los Angeles.



## Hotel Westminster,

Los Angeles.

The best and most perfectly appointed. Largest and most elegant corridors. Entirely new and modern. All modern comforts and luxuries.

## Fine Golf Links Free to Guests.

F. O. JOHNSON, Prop.



## Hotel Redondo,

Los Angeles.

Typical Tourist's Home. Best Fishing on the Coast. The Catch Yesterday was:

Rock Cod.....	210 lbs.
Rock Bass.....	165
Halibut.....	140
Yellowtail.....	140
Surf Scabbard.....	300
Miscellaneous.....	400
Total.....	1555 lbs.

H. R. WARNER, Prop.

Free Golf Links. A. F. Borden, 246 S. Spring.

Free Cycle Paths.

## The Casa Loma,

Redlands, Cal.

Now Open

For season 1898-99.

## TIMELY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—



## REGULARS MANILA

## SEVEN REGIMENTS TO RELIEVE THE VOLUNTEERS.

War Department is preparing orders designating the troops who will be sent to Manila.

## CALIFORNIANS COMING BACK.

## WILL BE AMONG THE FIRST TO RETURN HOME.

Orders Received to Muster Out Utah Troops—Filipino Representatives En Route to Cuba—Wade Received.

## [BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The War Department is preparing orders directing seven regular army regiments to proceed to San Francisco and be ready to sail from there for Manila early in January. These regiments will take the place of the volunteers regiments now at Manila, who will be ordered home. The second California will be among the first to start.

## GEN. WADE RECEIVED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The War Department is preparing orders directing seven regular army regiments to proceed to San Francisco and be ready to sail from there for Manila early in January. These regiments will take the place of the volunteers regiments now at Manila, who will be ordered home. The second California will be among the first to start.

## RELIEF FOR OUR BOYS.

DENVER, Dec. 7.—The Rocky Mountain News prints the following telegram from Secretary Alger, dated Washington, December 6: "It is proposed to send regular regiments to relieve the volunteers in Manila, just as soon as the necessary orders can be arranged. The volunteers will be returned to the United States in the order in which they left."

## URGENT EFFICIENCY FUND.

## Manner in Which War Expenses Were Met Told in Detail.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The manner in which all war funds were spent is told in detail for the first time in letters sent from all the departments and bureaus to the House Committee on Appropriations, and made public as part of the report on the urgent efficiency bill. Of the emergency national defense fund of \$50,000,000, the Navy Department got the largest amount, viz.: \$29,973,274. Of this, the department proper spent \$17,706,884, mainly in buying ships; bureau of yards and docks, \$1,038,480; equipment, \$1,290,882; navigation, \$124,000; ordnance, \$7,912,081; the emergency fund, \$1,115,315; steam engineering, \$301,643; supplies and accounts, \$211,434; medicine and surgery, \$87,000; marine corps, \$106,529. The navy has a balance of \$25,000 of this emergency fund. The War Department expenditures of the emergency fund amount to \$1,561,362, as follows: Office Secretary of War, \$112,200; ordnance bureau, \$4,797,036; engineer bureau, \$3,367,967; quartermaster's bureau, \$1,888,882; medical bureau, \$1,122,453; paymaster's bureau, \$136,944; chief signal officer, \$138,890; light house board, \$89,866.

Secretary Hay states in a letter to the committee on the urgent efficiency bill that the department received \$335,000, in five allotments, from the emergency fund. Of this amount, the sum of \$100,000 has been transferred to the department at this department at London for the use of the Peace Commission at Paris, and \$30,000 was advanced to the disbursing officer for the commission, and the remainder for Paris. The amount disbursed by the department, including drafts of ambassadors, ministers and consuls, also for transportation of consular officers, Cuban refugees and others from Cuba, telegrams, etc., was \$48,276.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding writes concerning the treasury's expenditure of the emergency fund: "Allotments of \$100,000 for investigating the administration of civil affairs of Porto Rico have been added to the department of which will probably be expended. An allotment of \$75,000 for expenses of the commission of inquiry into the conduct of the war in Cuba, added to the Treasury Department, of which \$20,000 have been advanced to the disbursing officer of the commission. How much more will be required the department is unable at this time to state."

## UTAH GOING OUT.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Gen. Merriam has ordered from the War Department to muster out the troops of Utah cavalry and the Utah Light Artillery now stationed in this department. There will be no thirty-day furlough, as is customary, and the mustering-out will take place here. The date has not been determined upon.

## THE FIRST NEW YORK REGIMENT.

which arrived here from Honolulu yesterday, and probably leave for New York some time next week, to be mustered out.

## JUNTA JUNKET.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

HONGKONG, Dec. 7.—Gen. Riewalds and Dr. Lesdajuna, representatives of the Filipino junta, started today for Washington under instructions "to endeavor to remove misapprehensions and suspicion, and cultivate the friendliest relations with the American government and people."

## ASTOR BATTERY RECALLED.

## [BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Orders recalling the Astor Battery were cable to Gen. Otis at Manila today, and that organization, with the Tenth Pennsylvania, which also is recalled, will complete the list of troops to be withdrawn until regulars are sent to take their places.

## ROSSER'S SECOND TRIAL.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The second trial of Walter Rosser, the Tennessee soldier who shot and killed Henry Hildebrand, a civilian, on the night of September 15, while under the influence of liquor, commenced today. A jury was impaneled, and the case

will go on without delay. The first trial resulted in a disagreement.

## WORTHY OF COMMENDATION.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Secretary Long has written a letter to Capt. Whiting and officers and men of the Monadnock, commending in warm terms their gallant and patriotic action in taking such a craft across the Pacific.

## MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Gen. Ludington, quartermaster-general of the army, has received a telegram from Maj. J. B. Keane, quartermaster at Savannah, Ga., in charge of the transportation of the troops from that point to Cuba, as follows:

"Gen. Lee's corps headquarters, on the Panama. Doubt if you will gain anything by sending troops from here by way of Tampa on the Florida and Whitney. It will take both boats to carry one regiment. Time taken in loading regiments here, unloading at Havana, will cause considerable delay. The Michigan and Fourth Illinois, which might delay unloading of transports at Havana, by Florida and Whitney. Perhaps this would be better, and cause less delay in returning ships from Havana. Gen. Lee's entire corps should be transported direct from this point to Havana before the first of January. I understand from Gen. Lee that authority has been given for landing troops at Havana docks instead of at Maricao."

## COMMUTATION FOR COLON.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Maj. Gen. Wheeler recommended to the President that the sentence of death imposed by court-martial upon Stephen Lindsay, a colored soldier of Troop F, Tenth Cavalry, for killing another soldier, be commuted to imprisonment for life. The sentence of the court-martial came before Gen. Wheeler, as a reviewing authority, in the usual course, and the case is now in the hands of the President, who alone has the power to grant the commutation, which, it is believed he will do, in view of the fact that the war is practically in progress, and the crime therefore, should be punished in a measure not too greatly exceeding the civil punishment for like offenses.

## MAJ.-GEN. WHEELER.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Maj. Gen. Wheeler probably has seen his last active service in the United States army. He was at the War Department today and had a talk with Secretary Alger and Adj. Gen. Corbin. It is understood that he will leave the department in a few days, and will be further active duty, unless there is a recurrence of war, but that he will remain on the active list of the United States army until he is mustered out of the service by the declaration of peace. This privilege is accorded to him in recognition of his distinguished services, and will leave Gen. Wheeler free to exercise his functions as a member of the House during this session.

## WAR INVESTIGATION.

## Col. Hecker Testifies About Railroad Charges and Boats.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The War Investigating Commission examined several witnesses today, including Paymaster-General Stanton and Col. Hecker, quartermaster in charge of transportation of the troops. Postmaster-General Stanton testified that orders and requests were given him from those in command of the forces, asking that the pay of the volunteers be deferred until they should return to the United States, and that he would be the best and most judicious course. Pay was withheld in Cuba on the order of Maj. Gen. Miles, he thought, and from the troops in Porto Rico on the orders or requests of several commanders.

Col. Hecker, who has just returned from Cuba, was examined in detail as to the charges and quantities of supplies by the War Department. He said between June 20 and July 25 he purchased seventeen vessels on the authority of the Secretary of War. He found 90 per cent of the vessels offered wholly unsuited. Col. Hecker said in his negotiations he dealt directly with the shipbuilders, and that he never possible. He knew of no instance where more than the actual cost price was paid for vessels. He always, he said, got lower than the asking price. Queried as to railway contracts, he interjected that it was not he, but the railways, that "controlled the rates."

He said that the rates were more than he had received. He referred to the transportation rates between Chickamauga and Newport News, and said that the rates had been obtained by these contracts in this city, the tariff having been reduced from \$13 to \$8 per man for the same service. Col. Hecker said that the rates were more than he had received. He referred to the transportation rates between Chickamauga and Newport News, and said that the rates had been obtained by these contracts in this city, the tariff having been reduced from \$13 to \$8 per man for the same service.

## THE WRECKED COLON.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Navy Department has been informed that the Neptune Company of Sweden has discovered a vessel with a number of divers to the wreck of the Spanish cruiser Colon. They will make a thorough inspection of the hull under the protection of the United States navy, and upon their report the department will base its proposition to the department to attempt to float the vessel.

## BUFFALO OFF AGAIN.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The cruiser Buffalo left her anchorage off Tompkinsville about noon today and sailed for Manila by way of Suez. She had on board about seven hundred men for Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila, who will be replaced by those whose terms have expired. She also takes ammunition and various supplies for Admiral Dewey's ships.

## ILLNESS AT MANILA.

## Increase Over the Prior Week Reported—Hospital on Corregidor.

## [BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's Manila sick report for the last week was as follows: Typhoid fever, 14; malarial fever, 573; dysentery, 105; diarrhoea, 185; all other intestinal troubles, 38; gastric fever, 22; wounds and other injuries, 72; heat, 3; smallpox, 20; all other sickness, 846. These cases, with twenty-one among the newly-arrived troops, which were not reported, make a total of 1981, against 1822 during the preceding week. The deaths were: From typhoid fever, 1; dysentery, 3; malarial fever, 1; suicide, 1; smallpox, 3.

## IT HAS FINALLY BEEN DECIDED.

## To Establish a Convalescent Hospital on Corregidor Island.

## Two Companies of the Tenth Pennsylvania Have Been Sent There to Erect a Hospital and to Act as Guard.

## Maj. Owen Will Have Charge of the Hospital, and It Will Contain One Hundred Beds. There Will be Fifty

nurses to attend to the patients. The chief surgeon contemplates the enlargement of the hospital as soon as possible.

## CUBAN NOTES.

## [A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: "A severe frost has been given the new pier at Maricao Beach, by a strong norther that has been blowing for four days, and its builders are pleased that it has weathered the attacks of the waves. The storm has demonstrated, however, the impossibility of landing troops or supplies there during the heavy seas."

## THE RESULT IS THAT A NEW LANDING PLACE HAS BEEN SELECTED.

## The pier between Chorrero and Vedado, near the mouth of the Chorrero River.

Work upon the pier at this point is being hurried by the engineers, and by Sunday, when the troops are expected, any transport drawing twenty-five or thirty feet of water will be accommodated, thus obviating the necessity of lighterage.

## The volunteer engineers are comfortably encamped. They have the tent floors boarded, and are busily pressing forward the work for the reception of the troops.

The site of the camp for the First Brigade the ground has been cleared, streets have been marked out, and everything has been put in readiness for the arrival of the troops.

## Plans for the sewerage and water systems have been completed, and the ground has been plowed out with necessary machinery.

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NEARLY 800,000 COPIES A MONTH.

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#### AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES—A Bunch of Keys.  
BURBANK—The Trust of Society.  
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.  
PAVILION—Heart of Chicago.

#### OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The foreign commerce of the United States, as summarized in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the fiscal year 1898, presents some remarkable features, and breaks several records. The exports of manufactured products were the largest ever recorded within the history of the country, reaching the aggregate of \$290,697,354, as compared with \$277,285,391 for the preceding year. The value of our exports of agricultural products was \$853,683,570, exceeding the highest record ever before made, that of the great McKinley year of 1892, by \$54,355,338. The average of exports for the year exceeded \$100,000,000 per month, the total exports being \$1,231,482,330, as compared to \$1,050,993,556 for 1897. The only other year in which our exports exceeded \$1,000,000,000 was the fiscal year of 1892, when they reached the grand total of \$1,030,278,518.

Our exports of domestic manufactures, for the first time in the history of the country, were in excess of our imports of foreign manufactures. The total exports of the year were double the total imports, a condition never before realized. The balance of trade in our favor was more than 100 per cent greater than that of any preceding year.

Differentiating the classes of exports, it is found that nearly all classes shared in the increase. Wheat, our cotton, corn, oats, meat and dairy products were exported in larger quantities than ever before, while the prices realized were in nearly all cases higher than those of the preceding year.

The decrease of imports was as marked as the increase of exports, being for the year only \$616,049,554, against \$764,730,412 in 1897, and \$79,724,674 in 1896.

These figures are significant as showing the beneficial effects of the tangle law upon the commerce and industries of the country. The people have every reason to be satisfied with that law and its working—especially when they remember the disastrous consequences wrought by the German-Wilson act of 1894.

**WHAT "I" WOULD DO.**  
In yesterday's issue of the Herald, Gaylord Wilshire occupied a column of space to tell how in his opinion a city government ought to be conducted. The most marked characteristic of the article is the writer's refusal to employ the pronoun "I," which is scattered through Mr. Wilshire's communication about as thickly as "leaves in Vallambrosa."

It appears, from Mr. Wilshire's own statement of the case that it is exceedingly unfortunate for the people of Los Angeles that they did not commit to him the task of drafting a new charter for the government of the city. Mr. Wilshire says by inference enough not in exact words, that if he people had done so they would have got a charter that would have been perfect in every respect.

declares Mr. Wilshire, "in the ordinary sense of the word. He should simply be the presiding officer of the Council, with no powers except those granted by the Council itself, which should be such as are usually given a presiding officer. He should hold his office at their pleasure. In fact, he would be in exactly the same position as the president of the board of directors of a bank or a railroad."

Mr. Wilshire declares that "this system of giving complete control to a single board" is the "sole and exclusive method prevailing in all the English and continental cities," and that, in fact, it is "a system in completely successful operation all over the world"—which will be news to most readers. The system which he advocates is, as he admits, un-American. But this he regards as no objection. In fact, he evidently regards the whole American system of municipal, State and national government as "rotten," and thinks we should throw it overboard entirely and adopt European methods, which he considers vastly superior.

As a matter of course, the proposed new charter for Los Angeles is condemned as "rotten," and "based upon autocratic theories." It is a matter of no moment in his opinion that some of the most successfully-governed cities of the world are governed upon a plan similar to that upon which the proposed charter was based. This plan is American, and that fact is sufficient for its condemnation—in Mr. Wilshire's opinion. But "there are others" who do not share this view of the matter. They may not be as expert in the use of the personal pronoun as Mr. Wilshire, but their opinions are entitled to some consideration, nevertheless.

**A DANGEROUS PROPOSITION.**  
A dispatch from Washington states that the Chinese government, through its Minister at the capital, has broached to the authorities the willingness of China to negotiate an extradition treaty, applicable to all criminals, and in particular to the highlanders, who have spread so much terror among the Chinese communities in the western part of the country. As the local officials have been unable to wipe out this evil, the Chinese government made this proposition to the United States authorities. The dispatch says:

"The Chinese government finally determined to take cognizance of the subject, as the agitators in the country operated quite as much against the law-abiding Chinese and against the Chinese government itself as it did against the parties to the secret crimes. It was, therefore, represented to the officials here that as the highlanders had proved a difficult class for the local police authorities in this country to deal with, China would assume the burden of detection and punishment if an extradition treaty could be negotiated. The purpose was to have China assume all the cost of apprehending and transporting the guilty parties. This could be done through the machinery of the Chinese Consular service at San Francisco and other western points, which, being conducted by native Chinese, was better able to know the ramifications of an organization managed entirely of Chinese. By doing this, China felt that she would rid this country of those responsible for much of the ill-feeling toward the Chinese as a class. While willing to get rid of Chinese highlanders, and all other Chinese criminals, the authorities here foresaw serious legal objections to such a treaty."

"The methods of trial and punishment in China are very summary. The proposal therefore was open to the objection that this country was surrendering persons domiciled within its borders to a foreign country for harsh and unusual prosecution and punishment. Little doubt was entertained here that if China once secured possession of the highlanders, short work would be made of them, owing to the prejudice they have brought upon the government. China was ready to overcome this objection as far as possible by providing for a full hearing or trial in this country before the parties were turned over to the Chinese for deportation home."

"This, however, did not fully meet the legal objections against the proposition. Moreover, it was believed the Senate, to which such a treaty would have to be referred for ratification, would not act favorably upon it, and that it would stir up animosities and agitations on the Chinese question in general, rather than accomplish any special good in the direction."

place a most dangerous power in the hands of that government, as it would practically give them control over the life and liberty of all Chinese residing in this country. It has frequently been shown that the Chinese officials are entirely free of scruples when their interests are involved. What would there be to prevent them from arresting and deporting Chinese not highlanders who might have made themselves obnoxious to the home government?

The proposition, as outlined in the dispatch above quoted, is certainly not one that can be favorably considered by this country.

**A DRY YEAR'S CROP.**  
One of the surprises of this exceptional season in California has been the large size of the fresh-fruit shipments from the State for the year. The lack of moisture and the exceptionally heavy frosts in the spring formed a combination, which, it was expected, would reduce the crop at least one-half. We find, however, from the report of President Weinstock, of the California Fruit Growers' and Shippers' Association, that there were shipped during the year, overland, 424 cars of fresh deciduous fruits, as against 533 for last year, making a shortage of only 9 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that much higher prices were obtained this year, so that the actual income of growers from fresh fruit is much greater than it has been for several years past.

The attention of eastern people, who are inclined to believe that a dry season means disaster to California, should be called to these significant figures. The fact is, as THE TIMES has previously remarked, that the time has gone by when a dry season has such terrors for our farmers and business men as it had before the general introduction of irrigation into the State. A dry season entails some loss on a section of the community, but it no longer brings with it a general demoralization of business. With a further extension of irrigation, and a still greater diversity of our productive industries, the loss through a deficiency of rainfall will be further minimized.

**THE NICARAGUA CANAL.**  
One of the results of the evolution of the past year, and a happy one, too, is the unanimity of sentiment throughout the country in favor of the United States government taking hold of the matter at once of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The entire country has lost confidence in this private or rather corporate effort promises to do.

But the necessity of such an enterprise by the government, as a military acquisition, was demonstrated by the late war. It was the same with the construction of the Union and Central Pacific railways. They were built by aid of the government as a necessity of the times.

The Nicaragua Canal is equally a military and a commercial necessity. The commercial requirements of years have demanded it, but in all such enterprises it is quite essential that the government should take a part. In this case it should assume entire control.

Commercially speaking, every producing section of the country from the manufacturing centers of the extreme East to the great section of the Mississippi Valley, to the extreme of the Southern States and the Pacific Coast, as well as the commercial centers of the country, are unanimous in the sentiment that the government should complete the work with all possible speed.

Nowhere is this sentiment stronger than in the Southern States; and nothing could be done by the present administration to bind all sections into a closer union than an active movement in this direction. There could be no better investment of government money or security than here. By it, all of the States bordering on the Mississippi will receive an impetus in development, the Gulf States cannot fail to receive a lasting benefit, and indeed the commerce of the world will be made to pay a higher tribute to our nation than the Suez Canal, with all of its benefits, ever bestowed upon civilization.

Congress should not be niggardly in sustaining President McKinley in his recommendations on the matter.

If the District Attorney-elect wishes to make himself popular with the people who elected him, he will proceed to make a grand clean-out of the force now inhabiting the rooms of the District Attorney in the Courthouse. He will also add further to his popularity by not appointing as his assistants any of the "push" fraternity, whether they be recent arrivals from San Diego or any other seaport.

With a Republican Mayor who knows where he is at on the water question, and a Republican Council, composed of able and honest men, we are likely to see the subject of municipal ownership of the water plant settled to the entire satisfaction of the people of the city and with absolute and exact justice to the water company.

That New York regiment has had its holiday in Honolulu, (where the lady comes from who has "distanced all the white gals and the wenches") and is now en route home. Great is the pull of the New Yorker, no matter where he may be located.

The 16-to-1 silver business does not interest Congressman Roberts of Utah one-half so much as does this 3-to-1 wire business, about which the newspapers are doing a lot of gabbling just now.

#### THE HAWAIIAN PROGRAMME.

The proposed programme for the formation of a Territorial government in the Sandwich Islands, now a part of our nation, appears to be a good one. It was formulated by a commission composed of gentlemen of extended experience and practical ideas as to political and social economy, and some of their notions may well apply to other sections of our country, and which, if adopted, would go very far toward an adjustment of questions that are now, and may be for years of a vexatious character.

The addition of new territory to our domain, with a population of peculiar characteristics, present peculiar phenomena, and their adjustment will require a mastery statesmanship.

It is beginning to be appreciated that in order to maintain our government in permanency, there should be not only an educational but also a limited property qualification for voters. All citizens of the United States are by right entitled to the use of the ballot. But the events of the last forty years have given us the great problem to solve—who should be a voter? Not all of the peculiar native population of the Sandwich Islands, Cuba or Porto Rico—and there are very many of the States of the Union who claim that not all of their people should vote. In many of these States the point is gained either by intimidation before voting or counting them out after their ballots are cast. The rule established as to voting qualification should be universal, and apply as well to Massachusetts or Alabama, as to the Sandwich Islands or New Mexico.

Doubtless the events of the last few months, in which we have rapidly written a notable page in the history of civilization as well as of our own country, will open many new and intricate questions—and that of the qualification of voters is one of the most important. It would be manifestly wrong to establish a rule for one section of our country that does not apply to all. There's the rub! But the acquisition of new territory with all the gains it brings for the future, cannot fail to bring to the front with a newer and more prominent importance many propositions that will require an entirely new dispensation which much be universal. The purity of the ballot must be ever preserved, and it should ever be the emblem of both honesty and intelligence.

The newly-elected county and city officers will be judged primarily by the wisdom they exhibit in appointing their deputies and other assistants. The responsibility of giving the public honest and efficient service rests upon the Republican party and its successful candidates jointly; but just now the officials are the only ones who have power to act. The future success of the party depends upon the men in whom the party has placed its trust. Let us hope that sagacity and wisdom will rule the hour.

Another six-days' bicycle race is on in New York and last evening's dispatches say that already, before half the time is past, the participants are showing the effects of the physical strain. It will be remembered that a former similar race in that city resulted most disastrously to several of the competitors, one or more of them being made physical wrecks. It seems not unlikely that the present contest will result similarly. It is time the law put a stop to such exhibitions.

The gall of W. F. Herrin in assuming that he or his master, Collis P. Huntington, would be permitted to select a United States Senator from California, is a fair sample of the gall exhibited by Uncle himself in attempting to get away with \$3,000,000 of the people's money for his private haul at Santa Monica.

If Mr. Bailey continues to lead the flag-end Democracy in the House, it will be because the fresh Willie Hearst has attempted to prevent just such leadership, according to the dispatches. Willie may have brought on and concluded the war with Spain, but, by gracious, he can't run Bailey, if you but knew it.

Just think of it; Uncle Collis is actually proposing to pay his Central Pacific debt to the government! At least this is as we read about it in the newspapers. It will be as well, however, not to go into debt on the strength of the money we are going to get from Uncle.

The clouds hang low, but up to this writing they resolutely refuse to leak. This is very unpretty in those clouds. P. S. Should it up and rain before the boy gets around with this paper, readers are respectfully advised to skip this paragraph as being irrelevant, immaterial, void and of no effect.

According to that sage authority, the Denver Post, "Journalists are newspaper men who have outlived their usefulness." That may be the case in Denver, but out here they are the writers of the "Veritas," "Pro Bono Publico," "Old Subscriber" and "Constant Reader" letters.

The Botkin case will now proceed to drag its length through a California court like a wounded snake; and the end will, in all likelihood, be an acquittal. Funny things—so frequently happen in California courts that THE TIMES may be pardoned for making this observation.

It is given out that the price demanded for the release of friars in the Philippines, by Aguinaldo, is \$30,000 per friar. We don't believe they are worth the money. Let Aggie keep

his friars—at least until there is a slump in the market.

Blanco threw up his job and sailed away to sunny Spain; but the various things he probably threw up on his way home we decline to recapitulate for the reason that this is not the produce department of this great religious daily.

If you want to know just exactly where to do your Christmas shopping, look through the advertising columns of THE TIMES, where you will find the announcements of the most reputable and up-to-date merchants in the great west.

Congress certainly will have business enough before it for some time to come to keep the proceedings from becoming monotonous and to make the Congressional Record as interesting as a Rider Haggard novel.

Having redeemed itself by cutting loose from Snyderism, Los Angeles sees no reason why the rain should not proceed to rain on it, as it is presumed to do, to the just as well as to the other fellows.

Illinois is to have a convention of Coroners. We suggest that it be held at Pana, and that an effort be made to secure Gov. Tanner as a sample of the thing that ought to be sat upon by such a body.

The Zante currant imbroglio is again coming to the front and will for the time being occupy the stage pending further developments in the domain of our old friend, the Akhond of Swat.

The election of Col. J. D. Bowersock to Congress from Kansas at the same time that Jerry Simpson is retired, indicates a growing appreciation of hosiery in that State.

The recent stabbing of Mr. Earl by a beggar makes it clear that when one is accosted by a hungry hobo the best method to adopt is to move on without talking back.

Think what a perfectly heavenly town this is going to be to live in when El Hutch is no longer the chamber of a seat in the City Council!

Now that the Nicaragua Canal bill has been set to rolling, it should be kept a-inchin' and a-inchin' along.

#### The Playhouses

**ATTRACTIONS TONIGHT.** The sale of seats for Gillette and his company in "Secret Service," opens this morning in the Los Angeles Theater. Tonight Hoyt's "Bunch of Keys" will be given its opening performance. This play, and popular farce comedy has been freshened up to date by the addition of many new features, and will doubtless prove as strong an attraction as of old.

#### CALIFORNIA ROSES.

[Inspired by a bunch of roses sent to West Virginia in a copy of The Los Angeles Times.]  
Across the hill the wind blew shrill,  
And smote the frozen river;  
My garden, however, devoid of flowers,  
Nought lay blast did shiver.  
It seemed so long since flower or song  
"Twas ours to inherit;  
A gloomy plaid hung over all,  
And chilled the bravest spirit.

A message bland from far-off land,  
And with sunshine coming;  
A paper cold; but in its fold,  
Could tired eyes be dreaming?  
Great petals bluish like sunset's flush,  
Each silken fold enclosed  
A perfume rare as heaven's own air,  
Pink California roses!

Think winds that blow are thick with snow,  
My perished petals entombing;  
Somewhere, somewhere the skies are fair,  
And fragrant flowers are blooming;  
The clouds of gray seem rolled away,  
And the sun's bright gleam is shining;  
Those groves of green we never have seen,  
A land of feasts of roses!

Queens of a giant race of flowers;  
Ye mock us, sweet newcomers;  
Compared with thine, what beauties shine  
To deck our eastern summers?

A glimpse is ours of those rich bowers,  
The land of sun discloses,  
While memory holds within its folds  
Those California roses.

—ANNA R. HENDERSON.

#### LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

[The Times freely publishes the views of correspondents on timely topics without holding itself responsible for opinions thus expressed. Letters should be brief, plainly written, clear in statement and properly vouched for. No attention is paid to anonymous contributions. Cut it short: the space of 20 words, on the average, is sufficient for the expression of an idea. When the contributions are too long for insertion in full, extracts will be printed.]

#### A Suggestion to the Government.

W. L. VESTAL, San Bernardino. If the Federal government finally decides to send regular troops to the Philippines to relieve the volunteers, I suggest that it would be a display of wisdom to locate the temporary camps in Southern California. The sad experience at the posts around San Francisco Bay ought not to be repeated. Between Los Angeles and Redondo and Santa Monica, at Oceanside, on North Coronado Island and on the 160-acre City Park at San Diego could be located ideal camps. At any and all of these places the troops would escape the fog-enveloped and wind-swept presidio and the deadly emanations of Camp Merritt. All supplies could be furnished as readily and cheaply as at the northern metropolis. The transportation of troops from the East and South to Southern California would cost no more—perhaps not as much—as to San Francisco. When a regiment was ordered to embark for Dewey Land it could be sent to San Diego to meet the steamships.

If the government had selected Southern California as the rendezvous for troops for the Orient in the early days of the war scores of brave men now dead would have been alive. The selection of San Francisco was a mistake which will be a crime if repeated.

#### Turn on the Hose.

ANTI-BIGOTRY, Los Angeles: In the name of humanity I wish to protest against such sermons as the one Dr. Smithers uttered at the First Christian Church last Sabbath. It is quoted by

you under the head of "Eternal Damnation" this morning. What a nightmare of horrors this world is if the doctor's doctrine is even partially true. Eternal damnation for all who do not agree with orthodox Christian doctrines! Eternal suffering for all who are actually sinners for the brief period of this life! But the United States, not even half the population belong to any church—Catholic, Protestant, Hebrew or Mormon. What a processional is marching daily "a tongue of body and soul" not for one year, or one thousand years, but "eternal damnation." Who would dare under the Smithers doctrine to become a mother or father if the chances are so overwhelmingly in favor of loved ones, resulting from the union, suffering eternal damnation of body and soul? All the combined horrors of the Spanish Inquisition, the holy wars and the plagues, pestilences, earthquakes and famines of the past sink into comparative insignificance if the Smithers are to be believed. All of us who have failed to reach the orthodox ideal are eternally doomed. I doubt if the doctor suffers from a lack of nerve in his doctrines today, and fewer still believe them. It is to frighten the people, I fear, when such atrocious doctrines are preached. But should be remembered the really hardened and wicked are not reached. "It is the eye of childhood fears the painted devil," says Shakespeare, and the wicked and ungodly suffer greatly from a belief in the reality of such conditions. Every asylum in this country has many victims of religious mania and for this quite sufficient reason. I ask your journal which reaches nearly every home in this section, to publish this letter and thus to help to utter a protest against the revival of medieval bigotry and the death-bed agonies of mind the preacher of the eighteenth century used to attribute to those who died outside the pale of the church.

#### Quid Pro Quo.

S. M. M. M., Los Angeles: For thirty years the City Water Company has enjoyed the use of the city's water at a nominal figure. Now that its contract has expired is it not time for the city to demand, and by formal notice place itself in position to collect a adequate compensation for the water daily consumed by the company? The city supplies the fluid, the company distributes it. The water is certainly worth \$500 per day, and unless the Crystal Springs scheme is decided in favor of the schemers, the city can surely enforce its demand for fair remuneration. The city is not to be taken advantage of and if terminated the company would have little reason to continue the fight. An individual who has the demijohns and delivering liquids for a wet goods house would hardly be allowed all the proceeds. The City Water Company simply furnishes the demijohns.

#### Sheep in the Mountains.

C. A. ALLEN, Cucamonga: In a recent issue of The Times I saw a statement made to a representative of that paper by Col. B. F. Allen, the forest superintendent, that the people who said that sheep were on the San Gabriel reservation were mistaken. The people are stubborn things and although we may not believe them, yet that they are facts cannot be controverted. Eye witnesses of a certain "A Winter Lullaby" (De Koven)—Miss Grace Clark—"A Dream" (Bartlett)—(Mrs. T. E. Murphy)—"Thou Art Near" (Vannah)—Mrs. E. T. Kussman—"Good-bye" (Tost)—D. M. Tittle—"Land of Yesterday" (Mascheroni)—Mrs. Frank Bryson—"What from Vengeance" (Donizetti)—Mrs. Quinlan—"The Old Messrs. Tittle, Morris, Culver, Quinlan."

#### FAILED AGAIN.

Two Santa Fe Trains Try to Pass on the Same Track.

As a result of both conductor and engineer forgetting orders, the Santa Fe road has so badly smashed up engines in the back shop as the result of a head-end collision last Saturday evening about three-quarters of a mile west of Inglewood. It was the old experiment so often tried by railroad men, that of attempting to pass two trains going in an opposite direction on a single track.

Train No. 145 left here on Saturday evening at 5:28 p.m. and reached Inglewood on time at 5:50 o'clock. About 5 p.m. an extra freight in charge of Conductor Garland left Redondo for Los Angeles, having orders to meet No. 145 at Watsburg station. Instead of going into the siding at that station the extra came bowling right along, and met the passenger train on a curve three-quarters of a mile west of Inglewood.

Both engineers saw the other train approaching and jumped, escaping without injury, further than a general shaking up. The front ends of both engines were broken, as were the ends of several cars were broken and both engines derailed. The entire blame is placed with the crew on the extra freight train, who should have kept to the orders given them to meet the passenger train at Watsburg.

**Arrested for Battery.**  
Max Rosenthal was arrested yesterday by Officer Henderson, on a warrant charging him with battery. The complaining witness is Dye Patterson, who alleges that on December 3 Rosenthal did use force and violence on the person of the affiant. Rosenthal was held for his appearance before Justice Owens for trial December 17.

#### PERSONALS.

Lieut. B. H. Merchant, U.S.A., is in the city from Santiago upon sick leave. Grand President H. Gustaf of B'nai B'rith, accompanied by his wife, arrived here yesterday from San Francisco upon his official tour through Southern California.

H. E. Kennedy is in the city from the Colorado River mining country, and says the country has a great future before it.

#### Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

**DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**

#### Most Perfect Made.

A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

#### BANK OFFICIALS ARRAIGNED.

President Marsh of the Keystone National Bank Pleads Guilty.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—Gideon W. Marsh, president of the Keystone National Bank, which failed in March, 1891, was arraigned in the United States District Court and pleaded guilty to the indictments charging the misapplication of funds of the institution and the making of false reports of the bank's condition to the Comptroller of the Currency. Sentence was deferred. Marsh disappeared in May, 1891, his last of \$29,000 being forfeited. He returned to the city November 30 last, and voluntarily surrendered to the court.

William Steel, formerly cashier of the wrecked Chestnut-street Bank, was also arraigned today and pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with aiding and abetting President William M. Singler, now deceased, in the misappropriation of funds of the institution.

After Marsh had entered his plea of guilty his counsel asked the court's permission to present a statement of his client which would show mitigating circumstances in connection with the commission of acts to which he had pleaded guilty. Counsel informed the court that his statement would show that after Mr. Marsh had taken the presidency of the bank he found that there existed a deficiency in the bank of over a million dollars. He had no doubt erred in covering this deficiency, but the loss was too much for the bank to carry and finally resulted in its failure. Counsel said the defendant had never profited one dollar through the bank losses, and that when he fled over seven years ago he had not with him one dollar of the bank money.

The court dismissed the matter by informing counsel that Marsh would remain a prisoner until Tuesday next, when he would impose sentence after hearing Mr. Marsh's statement. He would not make this case an exception and would not go into an investigation of the bank's affairs. He would merely listen to counsel's statement as to the defendant's acts, with the object of determining the extent of punishment to be imposed.

#### STUDENTS' MUSICALS.

Programme Presented in the Friday Morning Club Rooms.

For the musical given last evening by the Los Angeles Musical College, the Friday Morning Club rooms were packed, and people stood in the hall and sat on the stairs. The following programme was presented: "Only a Year" (Bruner)—Miss Phoebe Labaree.

"Forever and Forever" (Tosti)—Miss M. G. Lewis.

"Flight of Love" (Shelley)—Miss Zoe Gilly.

"Blind Girl's Song" (Ponchielli)—Miss Bessie Holbrook.

"Bout Song" (Guercia)—Messrs. Tittle and Quinlan.

"Merrily I Roam" (Schleierarth)—Mrs. T. Knight.

"Callest Thou O Master" (Mietzke)—Miss Weaver.

"Marselle"—Louis Bachman.

"A Winter Lullaby" (De Koven)—Miss Grace Clark.

"A Dream" (Bartlett)—(Mrs. T. E. Murphy).

"Thou Art Near" (Vannah)—Mrs. E. T. Kussman.

"Good-bye" (Tosti)—D. M. Tittle.

"Land of Yesterday" (Mascheroni)—Mrs. Frank Bryson.

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# The Times

## THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Dec. 7.—(Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecaster Official.) At 5 o'clock a. m. the barometer registered 30.05; at 5 p. m., 29.75. Thermometer for the corresponding hours registered 62 deg. and 58 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a. m., 16; 5 p. m., 86. Wind, 5 a. m., east; velocity, 2 miles; 5 p. m., west; velocity, 6 miles. Cloudy. Maximum temperature, 69 deg.; minimum temperature, 58 deg. Rainfall past twenty-four hours, trace.

## DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles ..... 62 San Francisco ..... 58  
San Diego ..... 62 Portland ..... 58

**Weather Conditions.**—The pressure continues remarkably high throughout the mountain and plateau regions, accompanied by fair, cold weather, though no extreme temperatures are reported this morning except at Idaho Falls, where it is below zero.

The pressure is lowest off the Southern California Coast, where a storm appears to be central, causing unsettled weather on the southern coast.

Freezing weather prevails on the North Pacific slope. Light frost occurred at Eureka this morning.

**Forecast.**—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Unsettled and threatening weather tonight and probably Thursday; probably resulting in a light, sprinkling shower tonight and Thursday morning. No material change in temperature.

**SAN FRANCISCO.**—Partly cloudy Thursday night, probably with brisk north wind and occasional rain.

Tide Table.		
	High.	Low.
Thursday, Dec. 8 4:48 a. m.	11:41 a. m.	
Friday, Dec. 9 5:32 a. m.	12:04 p. m.	
Friday, Dec. 9 6:55 p. m.	11:56 p. m.	
Saturday, Dec. 10 6:17 a. m.	1:20 a. m.	
Saturday, Dec. 10 7:53 p. m.		

## ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The number of suicides that are taking place in San Francisco these days indicates in some measure the despondency which results from living in that wicked city.

If one may judge from the interest manifested by the citizens, the prizes offered and the preparations being made, the Pasadena Tournament of Roses to be held next New Year's will equal, if not surpass, any ever held.

The character of the hobos who are infesting Southern California is indicated by a number of those who have been in Riverside. At the same time that fruit-growers were in the city trying to get men to work, the hobos were going about begging for money on the plea that they wanted food. There was abundant opportunity for them to get work and earn money and they were perfectly able to work, but were too lazy to do so.

The young Indians from Arizona who are now in this city visited the University of Southern California yesterday. It is said they manifested much interest in the different departments through which they were shown, and a young Pima, on being called upon to do so, made a brief address in his native tongue, the word "football" being about the only one recognized by the University students. The deportment of these Indians, many of whom have been but little of the world, is highly creditable to them and to the school from which they come. It is to be hoped that their manners will not be spoiled by contact with "civilization."

The San Diego City Council is wisely considering the question of selling half of the 6000 acres of land, most of which is utterly useless, now owned by the city. San Diego's expectations in boom days knew no bounds, and the city, as is well known, was laid out on a plan calculated to accommodate a million or two of population. As a result there are thousands of acres of land within the limits, which extend twenty miles north of the city proper, which are utterly useless to the city but which would be of value to ranchmen if irrigated. If enough can be realized from a portion of this land or all of it, to enable the city to properly improve its great park, it will be a wise move to dispose of it, and the sooner the better, for the park has long needed attention.

## HAILE AND CASNER SENTENCED

Judge Wellborn Gives the Two Train-robbers Two Years.

Judge Wellborn yesterday sentenced Lorenzo D. Haile and Albert Casner, the Oro Grande train-robbers, to two years each in the San Quentin penitentiary. This is the maximum imprisonment for conspiracy to defraud the government. Clyde Haile, who turned State's evidence in the case, was present. He is yet to be tried, and his case was set for yesterday, though it was continued until Monday next.

The two robbers sentenced, together with José Norte, the Potrero Indian sentenced a few days ago, will be taken to San Quentin on Friday by Deputy Marshal George F. McCulloch.

## POSTOFFICE ROBBED.

Meager News of the Tapping of a Till at Clifton.

Postal Inspector Flint yesterday received a telegram from United States Deputy Marshal E. J. Roust from Fresno, stating that he had received a telegram from Clifton, Cal., as follows: "Two masked men entered the post-office at Clifton and took out what money was in the till, in my presence." A. T. WILKINSON.

## A Family Feud.

A feud that has existed for some little time between J. S. Redona and his niece, Mrs. W. W. Sanchez, resulted in the former's arrest yesterday by Officer Arguello on the charge of disturbing the peace. Redona explains the matter by saying that while threatened with an epileptic fit he went through Mrs. Sanchez's house on New High street as the nearest way to his own home. His niece, owing to strained family relations, objected to his passage and pushed him down. He protested against such treatment, then she had him arrested. The details of the story will be heard when the case comes to trial in the Police Court.

## Latham Arraigned for Burglary.

Joseph Latham, who is accused of tapping the till in the office of F. A. Helm's bottling works on Central avenue, Monday afternoon, was arraigned for burglary before Justice Owens yesterday. He was represented by Attorney W. H. Shinn, who requested speedy examination. Justice Owens set it down for 2 o'clock this afternoon.

FOR sickness, Wilson rye, at Woolcott's.

## POLICE COURT NOTES.

### Adam Chappel's Jag-Box-car Tourists in Hard Luck.

Adam Chappel, an employee of H. Boettcher's winery at San Pedro and Jefferson streets, tried to make Justice Owens believe, yesterday, that he wasn't drunk when Boettcher called the patrol wagon to have him removed from the winery premises. Chappel also tried to convince the court that he was exempt from arrest by the police, because he lives outside the city limits. Officers Stites and Rico, who were called from the winery to the Police Station, both testified that the fellow was very drunk. Chappel found to his sorrow that the location of his abode made no difference when the crime with which he was charged was committed inside the city. Still he was not satisfied, and wanted a stay of proceedings till his employer would come and testify in his behalf. He said Boettcher had promised to appear at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon as a witness, but Boettcher did not come, so the court found the prisoner guilty, and fined him \$5. He would appeal, and a deputy constable to get the money.

Theodore Nims, a chronic drunk, was given a sentence of \$10 or ten days.

Frank Harrington, Ed Thompson and Albert Shrug were fined \$3 each with usual alternative, all for getting drunk.

Ed Lithaker and Charles Cullison, two young men who slept in a loaded Southern Pacific freight car, were given ninety days each for vagrancy. The severity of the sentence was due to the suspicion that the culprits broke into the car for the purpose of larceny. They deny that such is the fact, and allege that the car was open when they entered it. They look like honest workmen, and they profess to be so. Had the car been empty they would probably have been released on floating sentences.

## Railroad Briefs.

A gang of men is busy laying the ties and rails on the new Santa Fé cut-off which begins a little above First street and runs in almost a bee line to the crossing of the Southern Pacific track over the river. This cut-off of the horse-shoe curve by the Aliso and Main street crossings and around the Cudahy Packing Company's plant. It will be ready for use in a few days.

The Indian Band will give a concert at Redondo.

The ministers of various denominations are now registering their applications with the railroad in order to secure half-fare privileges of next year. To enjoy the advantage of buying tickets for half price all ministers must have their names, residences and churches registered in the passenger departments of the roads.

On December 12, and each Monday thereafter, the Santa Fé will run a tourist car between this city and St. Louis, going over their own lines and the Wabash.

Yesterday the last car of walnuts of the Rivers Association was sent East. There are very few cars of nuts left in any part of the section. Shipments will run a little over 4000 tons when all are gone.

The largest day's business in new crop of oranges so far has been forty-nine cars. By the end of next week the movement is likely to run at from fifty to one hundred cars a day to meet the holiday demand at the East.

The Southern Pacific steamer Siam came in at Fort Los Angeles yesterday with 4000 tons of Nainoa coal for the Southern Pacific Company.

W. B. Delany, expert 213 South San Francisco, today to be gone until about Christmas time.

The various railroads are now distributing their annual calendars among the business men. The Texas and Pacific has put out a very pretty one. The Burlington and the Northwestern have put out their old time standard.

## Lyceum League Convention.

The Pacific Lyceum League has completed arrangements for the fourth annual convention to be held in this city in Y.M.C.A. Hall on December 30, as if it looked as if the plans of the league would fall through on account of a disagreement among the members as to the apportionment of offices. Now all has been satisfactorily arranged, but the society has been weakened by the loss of several members.

The forenoon of the convention will be devoted to general business and the passage of resolutions. In the afternoon there will be a debate.

In the evening there will be an oratorical contest.

## Colored Politicians in Court.

The trial of E. W. Myers and Ed Eccles for disturbing the peace was commenced yesterday before Justice Morrison. Myers and Eccles are two colored aspirants for a deputyship under Sheriff Hammel, and quarreled over which of the two should be entitled to the honor of representing the Afro-American Republicans in the Sheriff's office. Eccles called Myers a liar, and the latter hit Eccles in the jaw. Eccles drew a revolver, but hostilities were stopped by Deputy Constable Marshall, also of the negro race. The case was not concluded yesterday, and will be taken up again next Saturday.

## Land Office Cases.

It was expected that the contested claims in the forfeited railroad lands would make their first appearance yesterday in the Federal Land Office. The hearing of cases was postponed until Monday next, however. These cases are expected to continue for a long time when begun.

## Cure for Asthma.

Discovery of a Leading Physician.

A Public Test Will Be Made Today at Sale & Son's Drug Store.

All day today free sample packages of the celebrated "Schiffmann's Asthma Cure" will be given away at Sale & Son's Drug Store, No. 220 South Spring street. The doctor wants each sufferer from Asthma, Hay Fever or Bronchitis in this city to call and get one. When asked regarding his reasons for giving his remedy away in this manner, he said: "People are naturally skeptical about an asthma remedy, and when you consider the number of so-called 'cures' on the market you can hardly blame them. Now, I claim that my cure cures. It will instantly relieve the most violent attack. It has permanently cured thousands who had been incurable. If I did not believe it, why should I be giving it away? The sufferer who gets a sample package can tell in two minutes whether it is a representation of it, and it doesn't cost him a cent. That is fair, isn't it?"

It certainly does not seem that anything could be better. Those who get out town can get a free sample by writing their name and address (only) on a post-card addressed Dr. R. Schiffmann, No. 215 Rosabel street, St. Paul, Minn., up to December 15, not later.

## VITALITY.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Gives Vigor without drawing from the system.

Take no Substitute.

The largest Hat and Furnishings Goods Store in Los Angeles.

# Sus-pender Fixings

Ladies, we have just received a new line of suspender fixings, webs and ends, to be covered with satin and painted or embroidered. We also have lots of nice silk and satin suspenders already embroidered. A pair of suspenders are always an acceptable present, and we know of no article of apparel to which so much responsibility is attached, or which braces a man up more than a pair of suspenders. Our silk and satin suspenders run from 50c up. We'd be glad to show them to you. We have also a beautiful line of Neckwear. Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Sleeve Links, Umbrellas, a complete line of Leather Goods, etc., etc. Our store is much larger and lighter than ever before, and we have a much better chance to display our wares than we had in past seasons. We don't know of a store—not one—in this broad land where you can get as good values as we will give you. You will not be disappointed with anything you buy here, when you get it. We refund your money as quick as a wink if our goods don't fit, suit, or are not entirely satisfactory.

**A.B. Silverwood**  
124 S. SPRING ST.

The most amusing book of the year.

**MR. DOOLEY**

In Peace and War.....\$1.25

Just received at

**Parker's Broadway.**

(Near Public Library.)

The largest most varied and most complete stock of books west of Chicago.

\*\*\*\*\*

**J.P. Delany, Expert** 213 South San Francisco, today to be gone until about Christmas time.

Graduate of New York Ophthalmic College.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Prices Cut--**

**Qualities Not,**

For a few days only. If you can't call, send for prices and estimates on....

—Tents.

—Awning.

—Wagon or

—Hay Covers,

—Ore Sacks.

Profit by others' experience and

"Buy of the Maker."

**W. H. HOEGEE**

138-42 South Main.

\*\*\*\*\*

**..NO..**

**SPECIALS**

IN THE

**Elite Millinery's**

Great Closing Out Sale.

The retail price marked in plain figures on every article, and every article goes at from 25 per cent. to 66 2/3 per cent. discount.

**BYRNE BLOCK,**

249 S. Broadway.

\*\*\*\*\*

**CALIFORNIA SOUVENIRS**

To Send East for Xmas.

**Campbell's Curio Store,**

33 S. SPRING STREET.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Eyes Hurt?**

Consult us. Fit and comfort assured.

**245 S. Spring**

**J.G. McKinnon** Established 1880.

**OPTICIAN** on the main line.

\*\*\*\*\*

**REAL ESTATE**

BOUGHT—SOLD—EXCHANGED.

Loans—Houses rented and collections made.

Consultation freely accorded.

**Wm. Ver Planck Newlin**

Real Estate Bureau, 353 S. Bdw

Reference by permission—National Bank of Cal. Columbia Savings Bank.

\*\*\*\*\*

**LIME JUICE AND BENZOIN**

HEALS THE SKIN

5c

AT

ELLINGTON'S

414 S. SPRING ST.

\*\*\*\*\*

**THIS WEEK.**

We desire to call your attention to our new style trap with rubber tires—four-passenger, double-ended and whipcord-trimmed Carriage, with Chaucy Thomas canopy top.

**HAWLEY, KING & CO.,**

Cor. Broadway and Fifth St.

\*\*\*\*\*

# BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

239 Broadway, Los Angeles.

## Ladies' Knit Underwear.

Balance of the Ann Arbor Knitting Mills Stock

Placed on sale Friday morning. Further reductions made to clean up the entire purchase.

Ladies' and Children's Union Suits.

Ladies' and Children's Vests and Pants.

Ladies' and Children's Equestrienne Tights.

The lot comprises pure silk, silk and wool, silk and cotton, hosiery thread and cotton. All perfect goods at less than the first cost of production.

**50% off regular prices.**

On Sale Friday Morning.

Agents for Butterick Patterns.

\*\*\*\*\*

**H. JEVNE**

**Christmas at Jevne's.**

We do not believe there is a place in the Union where Christmas goodies are so plentiful and moderate in price as right here in our store. California wines of all kinds, Home-made cakes, California almonds and wa nuts, Fresno raisins, pulled figs, stuffed prunes, currants, citron, crystallized fruits, home-made candies and dozens of other seasonable things that would never be thought of until called to your attention.

208-210 S. Spring St. — Wilcox Building.

\*\*\*\*\*

**MORE HEAT.**

If the room is chilly mornings and evenings and a little more heat would be acceptable step in and let us show you the different styles.

Airtight Heaters as low as.....\$3.00

Florence Oil Heaters as low as.....\$4.00

Electric Oil Heaters at.....\$6.00

And many others at prices the lowest in town.

**JAS. W. HELLMAN,**

157 to 161 North Spring Street

\*\*\*\*\*

**The Attention**

**of New Residents**

Called to the fact that we carry a large and complete stock of everything pertaining to the better and higher class of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Cut Glass, Leather Goods and articles in Sterling Silver at the Minimum Cost.

**S. NORDLINGER,** Oldest Jeweler,

109 S. Spring St.

\*\*\*\*\*

**DOES**

**YOUR**

**HUSBAND**

Have to hang his clothes on the trees in the yard? or do you give him the small drawer in the bureau? Does he ever find hair-pins in his shaving soap? Why not buy him a chifonier for his Christmas present and save the small drawer and hair-pins for yourself. You need them—he doesn't. We have 179 different kinds of chifoniers, running in price from \$1.50 to \$140 each. Better come in and see them while you think about it.

**BARKER BROS.,**

Furniture, Carpets, Draperies,

420-422-424 South Spring Street.

\*\*\*\*\*

Our display of

**Fine Leather Goods**

is just now especially interesting and includes many articles appropriate for holiday gifts. Cuff and Collar Boxes, Photo Frames, Writing Sets, Blotters, Inkstands, Music Rolls, Writing Tablet, etc. Only the Best Goods and at Right Prices.

**GRIMES-STASSFORTH STATIONERY CO.,**

308 S. SPRING ST. OPPOSITE RAMONA HOTEL.

\*\*\*\*\*

**CONSUMPTION CURED.** Dr. W. Harrison Ballar

415 1/2 S. Spring St.

SEND FOR COPYRIGHTED "TREATISE ON CONSUMPTION"

\*\*\*\*\*

**Allen's**

**Prosperity Furniture.**

It covers 28,710 square feet, five stories high.

**HAWLEY, KING & CO.,**

Cor. Broadway and Fifth St.

\*\*\*\*\*

McCall's Splendid Magazine for January Now Ready, 5c

*Couldst Dry Goods Store*

**Dress Trimmings at Half.**

A well known New York Importer sends us two hundred pieces at half and in many cases less than half price in order that he may realize instant cash. The saving is yours as we merely turn the goods from him to you with a small commission added. The goods are fresh from France and Germany. In many cases you will see the same things shown as "new" next spring. You are safe to buy yards by the dozen.

Lot No. 1—15c yard—Jet Passementaries in narrow edges. 14 styles, worth from 25c to 50c.

Lot No. 2—15c yard—Narrow Fancy Silk Applique Spangled Trimming to match all colors in Dress goods; worth 35c to 75c yard; 14 styles.

Lot No. 3—25c—Heavy Jet Passementaries, in 12 styles. Usually 50c to 75c.

Lot No. 4—25c—Spangled Jet Passementaries in six styles; worth 50c to 75c.

Lot No. 5—50c yard—Iridescent Spangled Band Trimmings in 12 different styles; worth 75c to \$1.25.

Lot No. 6—75c yard—2-inch Spangled Jet Iridescent Trimmings; worth \$1.25 to \$2.25.

Lot No. 7—50c and 75c—Spangled beaded edges and insertions on lace net; worth \$1.25 to \$2.00.

317-325 SOUTH BROADWAY,

Laughlin Building.

**Newberry's**

## LICKED UP BY FLAMES

## THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S PLANT DESTROYED.

One of the Most Disastrous Fires the City of Los Angeles Has Ever Experienced.

## MAGNIFICENT IGNEOUS VIEW.

## THOUSANDS BEHOLD THE SPECTACLE OF BURNING FLUID.

Nearly a Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Wiped Out by Flames—Heroic Work of the Firemen.

A tiny flame that could have been extinguished by one whiff of an infant's breath kindled a conflagration yesterday afternoon that consumed almost entirely the Standard Oil Company's refinery and storage plant in this city entailing a loss that will not fall short of \$50,000. Sooner estimates place the damage as high as \$75,000.

In intensity and stubbornness to combat, this fire is unequalled by any the local fire department has ever had to contend with.

Beginning shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the flames roared and seethed the rest of the day, and far into the night. Indeed, at the hour of going to press the fire was not entirely quenched, nor will it be twenty-four hours from the time it commenced.

Oil on the water is a very good thing for counteracting the effects of a storm at sea, but, as every one knows, water on burning oil is of no avail in quelling a conflagration. So it was in this case; there was no cause to pursue, except to allow the fire to burn itself out, the efforts of the firemen being directed to confining the flames to the smallest compass possible.

## FIREMEN'S HEROIC WORK.

The firemen did heroic work. Never had they a more difficult task to accomplish. Five minutes after the first alarm was sounded, the whole interior of the Standard Oil plant was aflame. Explosion after explosion resulted, and the flames shot hundreds of feet heavenward. Water was scarce. There was only one fire plug handy. One line of hose had to be laid a distance of 200 feet. A neighboring tank helped somewhat to relieve the situation. An engine was set to work pumping water from it. As already stated the water was of no avail in fighting the oil fire, but it prevented the communication of the flames to wooden buildings adjoining.

Fortunately, the wind was in the right direction. At the beginning there was scarcely a breath of air stirring. Later a gentle breeze blew from the southwest, driving the flames toward the river. Had there been a stiff breeze from the north, the town, as that section of the city lying west of the Southern Pacific Railroad yards is vulgarly termed, would have been doomed. It is made up entirely of wooden buildings, mostly workmen's cottages, and no power on earth could have saved them had the flames been fanned by a "north" wind, such as has been lately blowing.

Toward midnight the wind veered a little toward the south, and for a while it looked as though the cottages on Aurora street, adjoining the Standard Oil Works, were doomed, but the breeze was so slight that the flames were not driven any considerable distance, and the firemen continued to hold them in check.

## MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

From a spectacular point of view the fire was grand beyond description. At its inception a column of dense smoke shot into the air a thousand feet or more. It ascended perpendicularly until it touched the lowering clouds. From all parts of the city this dark, writhing column was visible. People from afar did not have to be told that what was burning. No other fire could produce the same effect. It was patent to all that a large quantity of petroleum was in flames. The only question was which of the oil-storing or refining plants was burning, for there are several plants of the kind in the vicinity of the San Fernando-street yards of the Southern Pacific Railway.

Gradually the people began to gravitate toward the pillar of smoke. All the street cars were crowded with curious-minded folk, who wanted to see what was burning. Many went in vehicles of various kinds, and hundreds of cyclists scorched toward the scene of conflagration. In a remarkably short time the surrounding streets and hills literally swarmed with humanity.

The neighboring bridge—the Downey avenue bridge and the Buena Vista street bridge across the Los Angeles River—were points of vantage that afforded hundreds of spectators a splendid view of the fire. The terraces at the entrance to Elysian Park were availed themselves of the opportunity of viewing the conflagration, while reclining on the velvet sward. Tops of freight cars in the Southern Pacific yards and the electric railway viaducts had their share of sightseers, and thousands of others for blocks around swarmed the streets and vacant places, all intent on watching the sea of rolling flames. Even the tower of the Courthouse, a mile distant, was full of people watching the grand panorama. Other tall buildings in the up-town region and the hill section of the city were full of watchers.

## BLAZING AMPHITHEATER.

Had the conflagration been designed for spectacular effect, the location could not have been better chosen. It was in a sort of natural amphitheater, the high ground all around affording a splendid opportunity for watching the progress of the flames. From the start the view was grand, but as tank after tank of the oil exploded the scene was simply magnificent. Each explosion was followed by a spherical volume of flame capped with a column of inky smoke, which shot hundreds of feet into the air, the particles twining and intertwining in wonderful convolutions.

When darkness fell over the landscape, the scene was still more magnificent. The sky was overcast with a canopy of dark clouds, from which was reflected the glare of the fire in ever-changing glory. From the windows of buildings half a mile distant the flames were reflected, making it appear as though the buildings themselves were filled with blazing fire.

Until late at night, thousands of peo-

ple remained in the vicinity to watch the carnival of the flames, and were well entertained by the spectacle.

## ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

## Lighting of a Match by a Smoker Caused It.

While the individual who is responsible for the fire is not known, all accounts agree that the striking of a match, presumably to light a pipe, cigar or cigarette, started it a-going. Art Stevens, a boy 17 or 18 years old, who has been employed as a driver for Morris & Jones, oil retailers, was loading a tank wagon with benzine or distillate of petroleum, from a tank inside the inclosure of the Standard Oil Company's works. The tank he was loading from was a little larger than the average petroleum tank car. Stevens, in his wagon, and the benzine was flowing from the tank, openly, into the tank wagon. The stuff is highly evaporative, and the vapor thus produced is highly inflammable.

Stevens said to a Times reporter, shortly after the beginning of the fire, that some one, he did not know who, struck a match while he was loading. Instantly there was an explosion, and the wagon was on fire. The horses took fright and dashed out of the gate. He lost his balance and fell off the wagon at the gate, but was not hurt. The frightened team ran lickety-split down the railroad track. The burning wagon was soon upset, and the horses detached therefrom. The wagon burned up where it lay, and the horses continued their mad flight, no one knew where.

Another boy, who was present, informed the reporter that Stevens himself struck a match, but the lad vehemently denied this. Stevens said he does not smoke, and was too well aware of the danger of fire to light a match in the oil warehouse. He declared emphatically that a match was struck by some one else.

He thought it may, an explosion occurred shortly before 3 o'clock and an oil wagon loading in the yard took fire and the team ran away. The valve of the benzine tank being left open, the stuff flooded the floor and was instantly ablaze.

## WHERE THE FIRE OCCURRED.

The plot of ground occupied by the Standard Oil Company is bounded by Olympia, Aurora and San Fernando streets and the Santa Fe Railway tracks. On the north side there is a row of workmen's cottages. On the north of the oil plant is a small brick building owned by the Brooks & Perkins Company. The rest of the tract, less than one acre, within the boundaries named, is the oil company's property. It consisted of a brick office building and warehouse fronting on the San Fernando street side, the company's stable at the south end fronting on Olympia street, and a score or more of oil tanks of various sizes, scattered over the ground; also a distilling plant and engine house.

## FIRST ALARM.

The first alarm was rung at 2:35 o'clock p.m. Engine companies 1 and 3 responded, and Assistant Fire Chief E. J. Smith was soon on the ground. When Smith arrived he saw at a glance the tough job that confronted the department, so he turned in a second alarm at 3:15 o'clock, for reinforcements. It was with difficulty that Smith reached the fire box, as the flames were swirling in great volumes around it. Chief Moore arrived just as Smith was turning in the second alarm, and engine companies 6 and 8 were soon on hand; also chemical Nos. 2 and 2 and hose carriage No. 7.

Chief Moore, and his assistant, Smith, energetically set themselves to saving what property they could. They were handicapped by a scarcity of water. There being only one place near by, Engine No. 1 was set to work at this, while No. 3 had to hunt a plug more than 200 feet distant. The big engine, No. 8, was sent to work at the Zuni Madre, about 500 feet away, and No. 6 was sent back home, there being no room for it to work. No. 6's hose was used to pump water from the Zuni Madre.

It was useless to pour water upon the burning oil, so the attention of the firemen was directed to containing the adjacent property, and the stables of the Standard Oil Company at the southern end of the yard.

The firemen also saved four tanks of oil containing from 180,000 to 200,000 gallons. They did this by shutting off the valves at the bottom with saws of bran and blankets which they covered with earth and then drowned out the flames at the top with streams of water. The engine-house, containing two engines used in pumping oil, was also saved.

## TREMENDOUS EXPLOSIONS.

The brick warehouse which was supposed to have fire-proof doors, melted away like snow in a Chinook wind, and the contents, thousands of cans of kerosene and gasoline, made the hottest fire of the whole conflagration.

Tank after tank blew up. The explosion was usually a mild one. The tanks all had top vents and base ventilators so that it was impossible for gas to accumulate in them. This prevented serious explosions. There was only a muffled report when a tank blew up, and a column of fire that shot high into the air. The spectacle was magnificent, viewed from any point. The black smoke ascended to heaven in a column of tremendous majesty. At the base it was lighted with a fire of exploding beauty. After a nightfall explosions were less frequent, but the scene continued to be fascinating to a marked degree.

## AN EARLY MORNING EXPLOSION.

Two engines kept pouring water on the fire all night. At 1:45 o'clock a.m., two large tanks blew up, with a tremendous report. The concussion was so severe that several persons in the vicinity were thrown off their feet. No one was injured, however. The blazing oil scattered by this explosion made the work of the firemen more difficult than ever, but they continued to keep the flames from reaching the remaining property, the stable, engine-house

and two small tanks being all that was left intact of the flames, and were well entertained by the spectacle.

## INCIDENTS OF THE FIRE.

## Three Cars of Hay Burned—Heroic Work of Firemen.

When the fire broke out three cars of hay were standing on the second track east of the Standard Oil Works, and before a Santa Fe switch engine could reach them to get them out of the way, they were in flames, and beyond help from the firemen who were paying more attention to the buildings on the north and south sides of the oil works. The hay belonged to the Standard Oil Company. The Santa Fe also had four empty cars on a spur adjoining the tanks, to which a switch engine coupled, and, although the sides of the cars were blazing, pulled them to Cudahy's packing-house, where a stream of water was turned on, and the flames extinguished.

Union Tank Line car, No. 3565, partially filled with crude oil, and South-eastern California Railway car, No. 5209, filled with 152 barrels of oil, were left standing on the spur, it being impossible for the switchmen to couple them to the four cars taken away. It seemed for a time as though the three cars would escape destruction, but later on the flames burst through a hose connecting the Union Tank-line car with one of the large tanks. This allowed the oil to escape, and the flames licking it up soon had the wooden tank on the car in ashes, and the oil in the tank boiling out, cast liquid flame in every direction. The second tank car followed suit, and for an hour there was a seething mass of flames. This in time ignited a gasoline tank, containing 12,000 gallons of gasoline. At the time it took fire everybody except the oil to be thrown in every direction. Instead of this, it leaped into the air, fully 200 feet, with a roar like a hurricane, then dropped back, leaving a column of the densest black smoke imaginable. Again it flashed up, then dropped back only to bubble and boil over continually, until the contents of the tank was consumed.

The firemen were hampered in some degree by the fact that they were obliged to stretch long lines of hose, one engine being over two blocks away. Nevertheless, they managed to save from the flames a cottage on the south, adjoining the brick wall of the works, and confined the flames to the inside of the works, where it started.

While the flames were creeping up to the tank cars, Thomas Seaford, an oil man who works in the yard, was climbing to the top of the loaded car, and unscrewed the top plate. By doing this he probably prevented an explosion, as had the top plate been removed, the gases generated by the flames inside the tank would probably have caused it to burst, scattering oil in every direction.

People living in houses on the south of the works moved their effects into the street at the first alarm, fully expecting the fire to spread to their dwellings. The fact that the wind kept in the west, and the good work done by the fire department in thoroughly wetting down adjacent buildings, prevented the spread of the fire, although it was a pretty hard fight.

When the first alarm was given people up town paid little or no attention to it, but within a few minutes the column of black smoke was seen in the north, while now and then the flames could be distinguished through the air. This was enough, and everybody moved in the direction of the fire. The verdict of the fire department in thoroughly wetting down adjacent buildings, prevented the spread of the fire, although it was a pretty hard fight.

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## ANAHEIM.

## A Little Rain—Artesian Water in Unexpected Quarter.

ANAHEIM, Dec. 7.—[Regular Correspondence.] A few drops of early morning clouds have been banking heavily and seem to be shaping up to give a downpour. All indications are favorable for rain tomorrow, if not tonight.

## BURNED TO DEATH.

## While Filling a Lamp Mrs. Kent's Clothes Caught Fire.

Mrs. E. E. Kent, aged 74 years, was burned to death at 5:30 o'clock yesterday evening in the Macy Block, at the junction of Main and Alameda streets. The two upper stories of the building were used as a lodging-house, and Mrs. Kent had two rooms on the second floor. She was filling a coal oil lamp from a five-gallon can by the light of a candle. The oil can had been placed in a horizontal position on a chair and a newspaper had been put on the floor to protect the carpet. The lighted candle was near by, and in some manner it was knocked over. The paper became ignited, and in her haste to extinguish the flames, Mrs. Kent neglected to turn off the oil or remove the can. As a result, the oil quickly spread over the floor and caught fire.

Mrs. Kent's clothes became ignited, and she ran screaming into the hall, where J. W. Frey, who conducts a mantle business on the first floor of the building, and E. R. Evans, a roomer in the lodging-house, attempted to extinguish the flames enveloping Mrs. Kent. They finally succeeded, but the woman was fatally burned, and died in a few minutes. Both of Frey's sons, Fred and George, were present. Frey and Evans then turned their attention to the room, which was ablaze, and with the assistance of F. W. Frey, and A. L. Lohr of the Troy laundry, Nick Quereiro and others, the flames were soon subdued. The Babcock fire-extinguisher from the Troy laundry, which is on the opposite side of the street, was used to good advantage. The flames were confined to the room in which the fire originated. The damage will amount to about \$200.

Mrs. Kent, the victim, was a native of Massachusetts, and was a little over 74 years of age. She was remarkably vigorous, and well-preserved for her years. Her husband died in Denver about ten years ago, since which time she has resided in this city. J. M. Kent, son of the deceased, is now in New York, the son's wife, Mrs. R. E. Kent, residing at No. 325 South Hill street, this city.

The remains were taken to the undertaking parlors of Orr & Hines, where an inquest will be held this morning.

FINEST whiskies at Woolcott's, 124 N. Spring.

Don't wear your working apron all the time—it's a sign of poor management. Do all your cleaning with

**GOLD DUST Washing Powder**

and you can change your working clothes for resting clothes early in the day. It saves time, work and worry. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Boston.

## MADE TROUBLE FOR HIMSELF.

## Plumber Kirkpatrick Finds It Expensive to Trifle With Justice.

Plumbing Contractor A. H. Kirkpatrick is having more trouble with the court than he had bargained for. He was arrested some time ago on complaint of Plumbing Inspector Bennett for violation of the plumbing ordinance. Instead of waiving a jury and demanding an immediate hearing as the easiest and quickest way to determine whether he was guilty or not, Kirkpatrick demanded a jury trial and is said to have remarked that he would make the court as much trouble as possible. He seems to have made only trouble for himself, however.

## CRAZY CURRAN.

## Says He Escaped from an Asylum at Athens, O.

George Thomas Curran, the beggar who stabbed C. N. Earl twice in the back on Monday afternoon in front of the Westminster Hotel, upon the latter's refusal to give him alms, is undoubtedly a lunatic. A personal interview found among Curran's effects Tuesday afternoon showed it to be either the production of a diseased mind or the low cunning of a designing criminal, and the matter was solved to the satisfaction of the officers yesterday by the confession of Curran himself.

A man who had at one time lived in the same lodging-house with Curran, said that the City Jail to see him, Harry Johnson, private secretary to Chief Glass, conducted the man to Curran's cell and engaged him in conversation. Curran was far more sane than usual, and Johnson remarked, on the impulse of the moment:

"Say, Curran, what asylum did you escape from, anyway?"

Curran looked startled for a moment, but then replied, calmly:

"From the insane asylum at Athens, O. It is in charge of Dr. E. J. Coffey. The dirty scrub is a Mason, and as he did everything against me I made my escape. I was committed for hypnotic suggestion."

Chief Glass, on being notified, at once wrote to the asylum officials for corroboration of Curran's story. Curran was arraigned yesterday before Justice Owens, who held him in \$10,000 bail for examination December 10.

Earl continues to improve, and will probably be out in a fortnight.

## ANAHEIM.

## A Little Rain—Artesian Water in Unexpected Quarter.

ANAHEIM, Dec. 7.—[Regular Correspondence.] A few drops of early morning clouds have been banking heavily and seem to be shaping up to give a downpour. All indications are favorable for rain tomorrow, if not tonight.

One of the most remarkable finds of water this season has been the development of artesian wells in the La Brea Valley by W. J. Hole. A month ago the presence of artesian water in this valley was scoffed at. Mr. Hole struck water and put a pumping plant in connection with a new well, satisfied that artesian water would be found if the well was put deep enough. This well he pulled out his pump and sold it, having secured flowing water.

The building outlook for the coming season is very good. Carpenters look forward to a large amount of work in this end of the county.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

## TUESDAY, December 5, 1898.

Robert Sherer, Edith May Sherer to George Clayton, lot 8, block B, Mrs. Fitzgerald's tract, \$800.

United States to David Schmidt, patent, it was knocked over. The paper became ignited, and in her haste to extinguish the flames, Mrs. Kent neglected to turn off the oil or remove the can. As a result, the oil quickly spread over the floor and caught fire.

## PAPERS SIGNED.

## New York Syndicate Buys the St. Louis Railway Systems.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—Negotiations which have been pending for over three months have resulted in the sale to a New York syndicate, represented by Brown Bros. of the Lindell and Missouri street-railway systems of St. Louis, for \$5,500,000. The papers consummating the deal have been signed by Edward S. Whitaker, president of the Lindell and Missouri Company, and the actual transfer will be made within a few days of the receipt of the agreement by Brown Bros. in New York.

The purchase price paid is on the basis of \$174 a share for Lindell stock, and \$192 for the Missouri. Nearly every part of the west and southwest portions of St. Louis are reached by the Lindell system. The Missouri Railroad Company comprises the Olive-street cable line on the LaCade and the Market-street electric lines.

## Holiday Goods and California Souvenirs

## In Shells, Minerals and Wood Novelties

## Winkler's Curios,

346 S. BROADWAY

Frances C. Simpson, lot 3, block 3, Garey Place tract, \$2250.

Frances C. Simpson to F. G. Calkins, same, \$10.

Rancho San Rafael, also property in Riverside county, \$5000.

Henry Fern, Mrs. Elizabeth Fern to L. W. Clark, lot 6, William Lacy's addition, \$10.

Los Angeles Savings Bank to Mrs. Eusebio Marletta Carlson, lot 11, Peck's subdivision of block of San Pedro, \$500.

Oakdale Cemetery Company to Mrs. M. T. Cole, lots A and D, block 13, section F, Oakdale Cemetery, \$2.

Glendora Land Company to Maria T. Cole, lots 6, 8, 17, 19, 23 and 24, block 0, lots 6, 10, 11, 14, 15, 21 to 24, block F, Glendora, \$500.

Charles Leo Hovey, Mattie T. Hovey to Joel Silvers, lot 13, block 2, Urnston tract, \$1000.

Francis A. Jean, M. L. Jean to Mrs. M. A. F. Collins, part lot 57, Watt's subdivision, \$400.

Mrs. M. A. F. Collins, S. M. Collins to Francis A. Jean, undivided half interest in part lot 57, Watt's subdivision, \$3.

J. I. Wakefield, Mattie A. Wakefield to Harriet A. Sexton, lot 10, block 48, Electric Railway Homestead Association tract, \$200.

Pasadena Cemetery Association to H. F. Goodwin, lot 7, Mountain View Cemetery, \$40.

Charles Olsen to Sven Britz and Victor J. Schatz, lot 13, block D, Clement tract, \$200.

Joseph N. Kinney, Louise W. Kinney to Edwin Smith, undivided half of part lots 4 and 5, O'Hara tract, \$1.

George E. Platt and Emma Belle Platt to Edwin Smith, undivided two-fifths interest in part section 12, 3 N. 16, 35.

University of Southern California to James A. Kennedy, lot 7, University of Southern California, \$5.

Charles K. Worrell, Sarah Louisa Worrell to Ashley Chase, lot 4, Goodwin & Luken's subdivision of part lot 10, block E, San Pascual tract, \$1500.

Total, \$19,245.

## NEW BRITISH GIBRALTAR.

## Such It Is Proposed to Make Kingston Harbor.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

KINGSTON (Jamaica), Dec. 7.—[By West Indian Cable.] As part of the scheme of converting Kingston Harbor into a great naval depot and extensive dockyard, in view of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal in the near future, the admiralty authorities have just completed negotiations for the purchase of Greek Pond, at the western extremity of the city, where the proposed dockyard will be constructed. It is said that the work will be commenced immediately. The dockyard, it is said, is to be the largest and best-equipped in the British dominions.

A naval authority who has been interviewed on the subject, says the intention is to make Jamaica another Gibraltar to command the canal and be a rallying point for the naval and military forces of the Anglo-American alliance, when, by dominating both oceans, it holds the political and commercial balances of power in the hollow of its hands.

## RUN ON ST. JOE BANK.

## Result of the Failure of Cattle Plunger Gillett.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

ST. JOSEPH (Mo.), Dec. 7.—A run was made on the Central Savings Bank of St. Joseph this afternoon. The depositors drew out \$30,000 in two hours.

The run was the result of the failure of Grant Gillett, the Kansas cattle plunger. The bank held about \$10,000 of Gillett's paper. This came out in a lawsuit brought by a Kansas city commission firm to gain possession of some of Gillett's cattle that were attached by the banks.

The bank posted a notice today advising depositors that written notice would be required from those who desire to withdraw funds. The bank's deposits are half a million dollars, but it has only \$70,000 cash on hand, and this course was taken to prevent serious trouble. It is probable the bank will resume business soon.

## PAPERS SIGNED.

## New York Syndicate Buys the St. Louis Railway Systems.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—Negotiations which have been pending for over three months have resulted in the sale to a New York syndicate, represented by Brown Bros. of the Lindell and Missouri street-railway systems of St. Louis, for \$5,500,000. The papers consummating the deal have been signed by Edward S. Whitaker, president of the Lindell and Missouri Company, and the actual transfer will be made within a few days of the receipt of the agreement by Brown Bros. in New York.

The purchase price paid is on the basis of \$174 a share for Lindell stock, and \$192 for the Missouri. Nearly every part of the west and southwest portions of St. Louis are reached by the Lindell system. The Missouri Railroad Company comprises the Olive-street cable line on the LaCade and the Market-street electric lines.

When OTHERS FAIL CONSULT

## DR. LIEBIG &amp; CO.

The old reliable, never-failing Specialists, established 16 years. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, San Francisco and Los Angeles in all private diseases of men.

Not a dollar need be paid until cured. CATARRH A Specialty. We cure the worst cases in two or three months.

Discharges of years' standing cured promptly. Wasting of all kinds in man or woman speedily stopped.

Examination, including Analysis, Free. No matter what your trouble is, nor how long it has lasted, come and see us. You will not regret it. We have the remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for every disease.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME. All communications strictly confidential. Call or write. The post treated free on Fridays, from 10 to 12.

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET, Los Angeles, Cal.

## No Bad Debts to Stand, That's Why!

Cresta Bianca Sauterne and Claret. quart bottles 45c. Arpad Harasthy & Co. Eclipse Champagne. quarts 75c, quarts \$1.25. Pommeys Sec. quarts 75c, quarts \$1.25. Bouche 2ec. quarts 75c, quarts \$1.25.

## LOS ANGELES WINE CO.

453 South Spring Street.

## TURKISH AND ALL OTHER BATHS

25c to \$1.00. 210 South Broadway.

The ever-increasing popularity and the pre-eminence of Apollinaris is clear to all from the foregoing quantities bottled at the Apollinaris Spring, Renhish Prussia.

THE TIMES, LONDON, speaking of APOLLINARIS, says: These figures are more eloquent than words.

1887—11,894,000

1895—19,526,000

1896—21,973,000

1897—22,585,000

**Important Messages from His Com  
pany Received Since — Peculiar  
Statements of His San Fran-  
cisco Associate.**

were such as to increase the surprise at his continued absence. Among other things in the package was a note from Andrew J. M. of the Gamewell agency at San Francisco. The note appealed to Rose to see Coffee at least \$100. It stated that the man was in the office, and that he was even willing to give her stamps for the every-day business. There was also some reference to settlement with a San Francisco electrician, and the subject of his subject nothing is known here, and the only indicated that there was a settlement of some kind due, and it was important that it be made at once. The wife of a friend of Rose's wires and informed Coffee that Rose was thought to be in Fresno, and what use of this information Coffee made is not known.

lucky individual was Miss Katherine Johnson. Delliguzzi's music was featured in the afternoon. Mrs. Hutchinson wore gown of silk organdie, made over green taffeta silk, and trimmed with black taffeta and a rose of silk. Miss Mary Ann Redlands wore a dress of C. Zeale. Miss Mabel Luitweller a Miss Edith Furrey assisted in receiving and entertaining. At the conclusion of the games refreshments were served by the ladies. The program was given by M. Elliott, David R. Collins, Charles Frager, E. P. Bryan, W. A. Barker, Frank Kelsey, Willard Stimson, William Furrey, John R. Haynes, A. J. Brown, Susan M. Pratt, and J. B. Kinnell. Fred Johnson, George Monkomey, H. W. O'Melveny, J. H. Utz, H. Y. Evans, Jr., J. H. Hall, F. Moore, O. J. Barker, Daniel Innes, and

**TWELVE HUNDRED AMERICAN**

Cartwheels is the price of a cozy six-room house in a good location, 20 minutes from city center, well improved lot. A neat, prime, a Christmas present for the wife. Let us pay for it like rent, \$12 a month. La Verthy Co., 226 S. Spring.

**FOR HOT AIR FURNACES**

Santa Fe House, the Burness Man, 327 E.

DR. A. P. SANDEN, 204 South

Broadway, Los Angeles.

any or all proposals or waive any information therein.

ADINA MITCHELL,  
President

of the games refreshments were served by Reynolds. Those present were Mr. J. M. Elliott, David R. Collins, Chas. Frager, E. P. Bryan, W. A. Barkley, Frank Kelsey, Willard Stimson, W. H. Furrey, John R. Haynes, A. M. Strong, Stephen M. White, A. M. Bicknell, Fred Johnson, George Montgomery, H. W. O'Melveny, J. H. Utter, R. Y. Evans, Jr., J. H. Cail, F. H. Moore, O. J. Barker, Daniel Innes, J. H. Webster, W. A. Dukeman.

**TWELVE HUNDRED AMERICAN**

Cartwheels is the price of a cozy six-room house in a good location, 20 minutes from city center, well improved lot. A neat, prime, a Christmas present for the wife. Let us pay for it like rent, \$12 a month. L. A. Werthey Co., 226 S. Spring.

**FOR HOT AIR FURNACES**

Santa Fe House, the Burness Man, 327 E.

I have a little book called "Three Classes of Men," which is free to all. It is full of valuable information to men who are not as strong as they would like to be. It may be worth years of your life. Call or address

**DR. A. P. SANDEN, 204 South**  
 Office Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

**Free.**  
to you if you will call or write for it. It  
ould like to be. Get this book today, It

**Broadway, Los Angeles.**  
rs-8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 1.

order to preserve uniformity and to state the award it has been resolved to receive no bids unless made upon forms furnished by the superintendent. The number of class bid or should plainly marked on outside of envelope containing bid. The right is reserved to accept any or all proposals or waive any formalities therein.

ADINA MITCHELL,  
President  
WM. R. ROWLAND  
WALTER LINDLEY





## City Briefs.

The Times has a limited number of the Seventh Regiment souvenirs on hand which are for sale at 15 cents each, or one will be given free with every prepaid monthly subscription to The Times.

Attend the orchestra concert; 35 instruments, Friday evening, First Congregational Church. Special feature, "William Tell" overture, "Awakening of the Lion." Admission 15 cents. Rand, McNally's standard wall maps, size 14x22 inches, sixteen full-page maps, with index, given free with a prepaid three months' subscription to The Times. For sale at 40 cents each. Mexican drawn work, wax figures and Mexican leather goods, Campbell's Curio Store, 325 S. Spring st. Just the things to send East.

Plymouth Congregational Bazaar this afternoon and evening; oyster supper from 6 to 8; Twenty-first street and Lovelace avenue.

The sale of fine millinery continues at No. 303 South Broadway, and is much appreciated by the ladies. Desch, Dr. George D. Watson will speak this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock on "Divine Healing." Gospel service at 7:30.

Special—Finest cabinet photos required to \$1 and \$1.75 per dozen. Sunbeam, No. 256 South Main street. Several splendid upright pianos for rent at Fisher's Music House, 437 South Broadway.

Hotel Rosslyn, Main st., opposite P. O. 140 elegant rooms, steam heat & bath. The Rosslyn, Main st., opp. Postoffice. Dr. Beach removed, 218 S. Broadway.

Judge Wellborn yesterday admitted Samuel F. Smith to practice law in the Federal courts of the country.

The California Cultivator, which has been making many improvements of late, is now out in a new dress, including a number of special engravings.

The next quarterly meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions, Episcopal, will be held at All Saints, Pasadena, on Friday, December 9, at 2 p.m.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for L. M. Hermine, Mariana V. de Smith, Manuela de Serrano, F. D. Prettymann, Henry Stevens, James C. Kelly.

Leon Fleischman and Willie Jakeway, two runaway boys from the Orphan Home, were recaptured by Sergt. McKay of the East Side police, on Pasadena avenue, Tuesday evening. The sergeant returned the youngsters to the institution.

Margaret Conlon stepped from a car at the corner of Seventh and Hope streets last evening, fell and broke her right leg at the ankle. She was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where Dr. Ralph Hagan set the fracture. She will be sent to the County Hospital this morning.

A man named Dean, while in the back yard of a saloon at the corner of Aliso and Garcia streets yesterday afternoon, slipped and fell, breaking his right leg between the knee and ankle. Dr. Ralph Hagan at the Receiving Hospital attended to the man's injury and then sent him to the County Hospital.

George Cook was sent to the County Jail yesterday from Pomona to serve a sentence of ten days for larceny. Robert McMillan and Patrick Donnelly from Pomona will serve a like number of days for the same offense, while Joseph Vance, Thomas McKee, Sam Mummy and Edward Farrell from San Fernando, will do penance for ten days each, the two former for petty larceny, and the two latter for vagrancy.

## TENEMENT-HOUSE FIRE.

Unknown incendiary imperils the lives of eleven families. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—A tenement house at No. 1725 Franklin avenue, occupied by eleven families aggregating sixty persons, was set on fire by some unknown person before sunrise today, and but for the quickness of Claude Brown, a twelve-year-old boy, living next door, who alarmed the occupants, many lives would have been lost. The occupants of the building escaped in their night clothes. When the flames were finally extinguished, it was discovered that the basement had been saturated with coal oil and set on fire.

## MRS. GROSS RELEASED.

Will Go to Nevada to Testify Against Hancock When Wanted.

Mrs. Winifred Gross, who was arrested on the charge of complicity in the murder by John Hancock of Dr. George Engelke and Pete Edmonston, was released yesterday by Sheriff Burr. Sheriff Freudenthal of Lincoln county, Nev., where the double murder was committed, wired Sheriff Burr requesting that Mrs. Gross be liberated provided she would promise to go to Nevada when called upon and testify against Hancock. This the woman readily promised to do.

## Boxing Contest.

Billy Gallagher and Jim Trimble will box fifteen rounds at the Athletic Club tonight. The men are experienced boxers, and are expected to give a scientific as well as a lively exhibition in the ring.

## A BIG DRIVE

In Jack Rabbits Takes Place Every Year

In Fresno and Merced Counties, Where They Kill Them by the Thousands.

A big drive is now on in holiday presents to send East. Your eastern friends may not want jack rabbits, but they do want something typical of California. There is only one place in the nation where you can find all the native souvenirs. We have just what you want. We are making special sale this week of drawn work, Doyles, 25c to 50c; centers, 25c and 50c; handkerchiefs, \$1.50 to \$2. Purses, bags, bolts, card cases, all frames, etc., Mexican carved leather, wax figures, opals, filigree, souvenir spoons, orange wood, flower and moss boxes, Indian baskets, blankets and shawls. See our large stock of novelties to send East. Campbell's Curio Store, No. 325 South Spring street.

## OBITUARY.

The funeral services of the late Henry Taylor of Baltimore, Md., took place Wednesday afternoon at Leppert's chapel in Pasadena. The services were conducted by Rev. R. Wolfe, who read appropriate selections from the scriptures, and spoke in reference to the life and character of Mr. Taylor. A quartette from the First Baptist Church rendered some well-known hymns, favorites of Mr. Taylor. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. B. D. List of Los Angeles, Mr. Muir of San Diego and Mr. Keyser, old California friends of Mr. Taylor's.

OPEN-AIR CONCERT SUNDAY AT REDONDO BEACH. By the Indian Band, 55 pieces. Santa Fe train leaves 2:55 a. m.; round trip 50c.

LOS ANGELES TRANSFER CO. Will check baggage at your residence on any point. No. 215 W. First street. Tel. M. 240.

WATCHES cleaned, 75c; minisprings, 50c; crystals, 10c. Patton, No. 214 South Broadway.

## ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## BAD BEEF CONDEMNED.

MEAT INSPECTOR HUGHES MAKES AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Witnessed the Slaughter of a Cow the Meat of Which Was Pronounced Poisonous—No Arrests Were Possible.

But for a discovery made by City Meat Inspector Fred T. Hughes yesterday, and his prompt action in the condemnation of a carcass of beef, some of the people of this city would today probably have eaten meat which, in the opinion of the Meat Inspector and of Health Officer Powers, would have been rank poison. Unfortunately, the discovery was made in such a manner as to render impossible the arrest and prosecution of any person for attempting to dispose of the beef for private use, for none of it was sold in the city.

Several days ago, from a source he will not reveal, for manifest reasons, the Meat Inspector was informed that on Wednesday an attempt was to be made to bring the carcass of a diseased beef to the city and sell it. He frequently has such cases, but on first report he had no idea of the seriousness of this case. He was told about the time and place that the animal would be slaughtered, and made his preparations accordingly. With Inspector Swope of the health department drove out on the Compton road early yesterday morning to the dairy of Ernest Everhardt in San Antonio township. Stopping there he inquired if there were any calves for sale. This was but a ruse, but he was told that there were no calves on the place. He drove on, and when out of sight of the house he got out of the buggy and entering a thick copse grove, he walked back toward the place. Swope had been told where to station himself so as to be within call. The two inspectors did not have long to wait, for, after watching the place a short time, a butcher's wagon driven by V. Killian, who runs the Arcade meat market at Fifth and San Pedro streets, arrived at the dairy. Another butcher named Rickert had arrived a short time before, and upon the arrival of Killian a black cow was led from the corral and slaughtered there. A large fire had been built nearby, presumably to destroy such meat as was too bad to cut up. Inspector Hughes waited until after Rickert had slaughtered the beef, and had been at work for some time dressing it. Then he signalled to Swope and started for the place on the run. He got there just in time to see Rickert in the act of cutting a tumor from the neck and jaw of the carcass. The tumor was so large that it could not be placed in a six-quart bucket, and when it was cut open the pus poured from it.

As soon as Hughes appeared the three men began conversing in German, and Everhardt turned toward his dogs, but Hughes was armed, and let the men know it. He demanded to know what Killian was doing there at such work, and received the reply that he had only come out to assist in slaughtering the beef. He was asked how it happened that he left his business to come three miles into the country to assist an itinerant butcher in such work, and then he stated that he had gone there to buy calves, but Hughes had previously learned that the tumor was a cancer, and he had soon left, and Rickert was questioned. He admitted that he had been hired to slaughter the beef, and was to receive \$1 for his work. He refused to say who hired him. Inspector Hughes at once condemned the beef, and by pouring kerosene over it, made it so that it could not be sold. He cut out the tumor and parts of the lungs and kidneys, and brought them to the health office, where he submitted them to Health Officer Powers. The latter at once stated that had such beef been sold and eaten it would have almost certainly have caused deaths. A microscopic examination of the flesh will be made today by Dr. Powers.

It was impossible to make any arrests as a result of the case for no law had been violated. The Meat Inspector did not dare wait until the stuff was offered for sale, if that was his intention, for he feared that some of it might be sold and would cause illness and possibly death to the persons eating it.

## Marriage Licenses.

The following licenses were issued yesterday from the office of the County Clerk:

Oliver H. Cash, a native of England, aged 33 years, and Eva I. Hunt, a native of Ohio, aged 21 years; both residents of Whittier.

John Henry Schmitz, a native of Wisconsin, aged 27 years, and a resident of Los Angeles, and Claudia B. Portillo, a native of Mexico, aged 24 years and a resident of Pomona.

Henry Reid, a native of Germany, aged 45 years, and Carolina Lowell, a native of Illinois, aged 43 years, both residents of Los Angeles.

## BIRTH RECORD.

BARMAN—Born to Mrs. Isaac Barman, a daughter.

PEARSON—Tuesday, December 6, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Pearson, of Ocean View avenue, a son.

## DEATH RECORD.

MATTHESEN—In this city, December 4, 1898, Peter Matthesen, a native of Germany, aged 64 years, died at his residence.

Funeral will take place Thursday, December 8, 1898, at 2 p. m., from the parlors of Booth & Hoyson, No. 226 S. Main street, Interment Redvale Cemetery. Friends invited.

OBAR—At her residence, No. 2403 Figueroa street, Wednesday, December 7, 1898, Eliza U., widow of W. F. Obar, aged 62.

SUTCH & DEERING FUNERAL PARLORS, Nos. 206-208 South Broadway, Mrs. Spooner, embalmer for ladies and children. Tel. M. 662.

## THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Times has a limited number of the Seventh Regiment souvenirs on hand which are for sale at 15 cents each, or one will be given free with every prepaid monthly subscription to The Times.

## BISHOP'S

Bishop's Soda Crackers are the natural result of Good Flour and Good Baking.

Crimp Crackers in bulk. Princess Crackers in boxes.

BISHOP AND COMPANY

940 to 960 Macy Street.

CHAS. STERN AND SONS,

Telephone—Park 301 or Boyle 3.

Eastern Branches—New York, Boston, Chicago.

Connoisseurs are united in their opinion that

"Premier"

is the one brand of California Wine whose superiority is beyond dispute.

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## Bring the children to see Santa Claus and the Ferris Wheel. 25c Dress Goods for 15c.

Domestic dress goods in stylish plaids, part wool, look like all wool. Bright, pretty colorings, suitable for separate skirts, house dresses, shirt waists and misses' dresses. Blues, browns, reds, cardinals, greens, etc.; double fold and easily worth 25c a yard. On sale in the Domestic Goods aisle, north entrance, today at 15c a yard.

## Rogers' Silverware

Every house keeper knows Rogers' silverware to be the best. No need to say more than to give the prices.

Rogers Bros.' best triple plated. 12 pwt. knives, set of 6 for \$1.33. Teaspoons, 50c. Dessert spoons, \$1.48. Silver forks, \$1.68. Table spoons, \$1.68. Table forks, 1.08.

## Onyxine Tables

A fine chance for Xmas. Rich gilt onyxine tables, 30 inches high, 12 1/2 inches across the top, strong and durable, fancy bow legs, heavily embossed, arched onyxine, special at \$2.98

## Table Covers

For every table made, from the small stand to the large dining table, Art stand covers at 50c. Tapestry covers at \$1.00. Dining table covers at \$1.50.

## Lace Curtains

White and ecru lace curtains at almost unbelievable prices. Brighten up the windows for Xmas. We have a new lot just in and have marked them within the reach of all; new weaves, new designs, fine finish.

Curtains, 3 yards by 35 inches, at 40c. Curtains, 3 yards by 45 inches, at 50c. Curtains, 3 yards by 55 inches, at 60c. Curtains, 3 yards by 65 inches, at 70c. Curtains, 3 yards by 75 inches, at 80c. Curtains, 3 yards by 85 inches, at 90c. Curtains, 3 yards by 95 inches, at \$1.00. Curtains, 3 yards by 105 inches, at \$1.10. Curtains, 3 yards by 115 inches, at \$1.20.

## Children's Cloaks

All wool eider-down cloaks in cardinal and tan, collar trimmed with angora, sizes 6 months to 5 years; good \$3.00 values; at \$2.00

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